FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES

No. 1567.-Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

STAMPED ..... SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—
with a view of correcting the evil resulting from parties advertising mining as a state price and declining to deliver the same, of which frequent complaints are not being a state of the members, held on Tuesday, into inst, the following resolution was passed, and is in operation from this date:

"That on MEMBER of the MINING EXCHANGE shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, identical shares at fixed prices, under pain of suspension."

"Entire Exchange, London, July 18, 1865.

W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

\*\* An advanced price is obtainable for shares in CENTRAL MINERA.

214. 2

EOUS.

\*An advanced price is obtainable in Status in Carriage 11 Aug.

\*An Example 1 Aug.

\*A

Townsiden, 16a.; 10 Trencrom. £394.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Bodd-Aur.

FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES:

Bedd-Aur.

Shedis Aur.

Shedis Bodd-Aur.

Great North Laxey. 30 Resewarne Consols. 1 Wheel School.

Biocommena. 20 Shanefell.

TANTED TO PURCHASE: Great Laxey (old and new shares), Reinnie Laxey, model, North Basset, Chiverton, West Chiverton, and Great North Laxey.

Extract BUT's and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN NORS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSI
ESSed & STOCK and SHAREDALLER, and parties may rely upon him for sound ad
finally monotanilty in all his engagements.

E. Lexars free're his correspondents to his remarks in p. 568 of this day's Journal.

E. B.-SECIALLY EECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Great Laxey, simis Laxey, Rosewarne Consols, Mandlin, Great South Chiverton, West Chiverton, hall Chiverton, North Miners, North Basset, and Shaefell.

Bankers: Measrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

668s, Il, Eygal Exchange, London, E.O.

LED WILLIAM LELE AN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND

R. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FIXANCE REGISTER (August number was published on Tuesday, the should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investability for the pre-city of the profit of the market for the pre-city of the market for the pre-city of the pre-city

R. J. P. ENDEAN, MINE AND GENERAL SHARE
DEALER has REMOVED from 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, to more exand convaient offices, at 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL opdrau Winchester-street.—June 30, 1865.

R. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C. 15. DEPARTMENT OF THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the Laxen District, in the Isle of Laxen District, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an intensit in the mines of this district.

R. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining

s).

Appropriately recommends Rosewarne United, East Vor, Lady Berthey West
Kally Bray, North Treskerby, North Dolocath, Godolphin Hill, and West Great
as an ently atvance in the prices is certain.

Correct Dally Price List issued gratis on application.

OHN RISLEY, 82, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Wheal Crebor. Wheal Buller. West Caradon r. 10 Copper Hill.

ORESTS Daily Mining Share Price List, in time for the evening mails (closing the four cideal), post free on application,

Advance Assistance—These shares should be bought at their present low price.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BULDINGS, LOMDON, E.C. (Established 13 years), has FOR SALE:—
a Belocati, 16, 30s.; 100 Wheal Harriett, 5s.; 60 South Callington, 35s.; 50 hierost, 11s.; 45, 45 Longon, 25s.; 50 Brynaid, 15s.; 50 Wheal Emma, 11s.; 50 Tolograf Assignmented, £22½; 30 Booksarnoweth, 15s.; 50 Vale of the 12, 300 Molland, 1s. 6d.; 75 Higgan, 5s. 6d.; 56 Gawton, £2; 50 Lady and Except and Bolivis, £3½; 40 Chiverton Moor, £2%; 50 Kelly Bray, 3s. 3d.; 15s.; 60 Rose 100 Party of the 100 Par The unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, EQ. 7, 7, 16, 41, 55 Ledows to Callington, 35s.; 50 Wheat Emms, 11s.; 60 Bryntall, 15s.; 50 Wheat Emms, 11s.; 60 Bryntall, 15s.; 50 Wheat Emms, 11s.; 61 Bryntall, 15s.; 60 Gawton, £2; 60 Gawton

STOCK EXCHANGE Docks.
Water Works.
Htoel.
Irrigation.
Devon's Mines. Steamship. Ironworks. Cornish Mines.

And other public companies. MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

M. FETER WATSON, SIGOR and the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash or fortnightly astitlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at neit prices for each or half-monthly settlements at the closest posible market prices of the day.

Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)
Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steams Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., earn on application, with special renendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any busines utiling through his information or advice may be done through him.

Peter Watson, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. A. G. McNEILL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

O S E P H J. R E Y N O L D S, 18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. I L L I A M W A 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Harris and co., stock and sharebrokers, and financial agents, 15, george street, mansion house, London, e.g.

JOHN GREEN, MINING OFFICES, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W I L L I A M S E W
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES.

\*Kitty (Lelant) H. B. RYE Recommended for investment and large profits.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, London, Sept. 1, 1865.

E D W A R D C O O K E, S H A R E D E A I. E R, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. EDWARD COOK deals at close prices in railway, bank, and other securities usually dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom if required.

nited Kingdom if required. Sept. 1, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, bave REMOVED from 2, Adam's poort to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C. Members of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lottbury.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, Terms, 1½ per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING SHARRS, at close market prices:—
Bedford United.
Chiverton Moor.
Cliford Amalgamated.
Great Wheal Vor.
Great North Downs.
Cliford Amalgamated.
Great South Chiverton.
Cliford Amalgamated.
Great South Toigus.
Great South Toigus.
Great Great Wheal Busy.
Great South Toigus.
Great Great Laxey.
Great Laxey.
Great Laxey.
Hallenbeagle.
Hallenbeagle.
Wheal Grebor.
Wheal Grebor. Great Laxey. T. ROSEWARNE can

T. ROSEWARNE should be consulted immediately by parties about to invest. Sept. 1, 1865.

Bankers: Bank of London.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The present state of the market for these shares proves the soundness of my advice (given some months since) to buy at £30. My Circular issued last June is still in print, and can be obtained from me on payment of 2s. 6d. per copy; it will be found particularly useful to the holders of the 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Sept. 2, 1868.

OUTH CALLINGTON.—The attention of the public is respectfully called to the merits of this property, and I strongly advise the purchase of the stock, feeling assured that the mine gives promise of great success. The fullest information on every point can be obtained on application to me. No time should be lost in making the investment. (See report.) JNO. B. REYNORS, 8, Crown-court, fold Broad-arrest, London, E.C., Sept. 2, 1865.

M. B. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to transact business in mining shares

and other securities desit in on the Stock Exchange, and other securities desit in on the Stock Exchange, and other addressed to him as being in the strictest confidence. I be bought, sold, and avoided. He requests his clients to be their communications. Mr. RYNOLDS has business in—Chiverton Moor.

East Cardon.

East Lovell.

Great Vor.

East Chico.

Graat North Laxay.

East Grylls.

North Dolcoath.

Sept. 2, 1865.

North Chiverton. Rosewarne United.
South Callington.
West Great Work.
Wheal Grylls.
&c., &c.

M. R. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy
West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols,
Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These
shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the Mining Journals
by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timel
holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system
has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton
shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving creditor
to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, Sco.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND AND OTHER SHARES FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 7th day of September rest, at Two c'olcok, the following VALUBLE SHARES:—1000 St. Bride Slate and Slab Company (Limited, £2 each), fully paid, 50 Worthing Copper Mining Company, Australia (Limited, illumited), 50 Worthing Copper Mining Company, Australia (Limited, £3 fully paid), 100 Fortune Copper West Australia (Limited, illy paid), 100 Ramaay Lead Mining and Smelting Company, Canada (Limited, £3 paid), 15 Croaler Valley and Port Madoc Slate Company (Limited, £3 paid), 100 West Citiford United Mining Company (Limited, £3 paid), 100 West Citiford United Mining Company (Limited, £3 paid), 100 Great So. Chiverton, 10 Erg. Gwogo, 10 Rosewall Hill and Ranson United, 10 Goddra, 20 West Grylls, 10 Rosewall Hill and Ranson United, 10 North Crofty, 20 West Grylls, 10 Minera Boundy, (pay-50 Treweatha, 10 Mine

50 Wheal Pollard.
3 South Basset.
40 South Grenville.
1 Grambler.
40 East Grenville.
50 Scot. Aust. (Limited).
10 Rosewarne United.
20 East Rosewarne.
25 Cen. Minera (Limited)
Parties desirous of putting-up shares at this sale are partiarly requested to seen their instructions not later than Thursday, the 31st inst., in order that they may be advertised and inserted in the catalogues.

THE ALLT-Y-CRIB LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

THE ALLT-Y-CRIB LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions by the liquidator to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-aliey, Cornbill, London, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, at One o'clock, in One Lot, and subject to the conditions which will be produced at the sale, all that VALUABLE LEAD MINE and SETT, known as the ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE, situate at Talybout, Cardiganshire, seven miles from Aberystwith, together with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, &c., forming the whole of the plant and property of the Allit-y-Crib Mining Company (Limited) in, spon, and belonging to the said mine, comprising amongst other things a powerful WATER WHEEL, 29 ft. diameter, with 5-ft. breast, dressing machinery, and the necessary means and appliances for immediately continuing the works.—Full particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Liquidator, Mr. THESDORE PAUL, Aberystwith, or to the Auctioneer, 6 New Broad-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GODOLPHIN HILL.—MR. T. E. W. THOMAS has interested ODOLPHIN HILL.—MR. T. E. W. THOMAS has interested himself in the progress of the development of this mine, and from personal inspections that he has made during the last two years can, with great confidence and much pleasure, recommend the shares to the investing public on the merits of the property as it now is, but mostly upon the prospects for the future, wherein he anticipates a quick increase in the profits of what is even now a remunerative mine.

Mr. Thousa, in recommending this mine as a well-managed and good Corniah mining, property, desires those who might contemplate a large investment to have the mine inspected by a practical mine manager—the services of any of whom can be had at from two to four guiness—before doing so.

To intending investors, Mr. Thousas will supply copies of reports and all further and minute particulars upon requirement.

ninute particulars upon requirement. Mr. Thomas daily transacts business in the shares, the present price being 25s, to 30s. 6, New Broad-street, London, September 1, 1865.

6, New Broad-street, London, September 1, 1865.

M. R. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, and one of the first subscribers to the Mining Exchange, having every confidence that the public appreciate the system of advertising prices to the shares they have for sale, on principle objected to the resolution passed at a late meeting of the members of the Mining Exchange. Should, however, the same be confirmed, I appeal to my clients for a continuance of that support which they have hitherto favoured me with, and for which I have no reason, and I believe they also, to regret, and if continued I shall tender my resignation as a member of the Exchange, and advertise shares as before at fixed prices, trusting that my connection of over 15 years with the management of mines and the market, my large dealings and extensive connection, also the regularity in which all engagements have been carried out, both with the public and members of the Exchange, will be the means of securing my share of public support. My office being in the most central part of the City, is used as a register for all stocks and shares that for the moment may not be immediately marketable. Sellers of such skalk by that means frequently mest with a ready sale, and buyers effect a great saving in commission and amount paid for stock.

The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th

amount paid for stock.

The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th
July, are still for asia at prices therein quoted, free of commission:—

10 Bryn Gwiog.

50 Bedford United.

20 North Minera, bearing

20 per cent. preferen
50 Cape Conz. (35s. paid),

50 Drake Walls.

25 East Carn Brea.

20 North Prencix.

20 North Frances.

50 Worth Wheal Union,

50 North Treakerby.

50 North Treakerby.

50 Wheal Union.

50 Wheal Union. The following shares, being a portion of the lot advertised in the Journal of the 15th July, are still for sale at prices therein quoted, free of commission:—

10 Bryn Gwieg.

20 Bedford United.

40 Carn Camborne.

50 Cape Corn. (36s. paid).

50 Drake Walls.

20 Per cent, preferen
50 Cape Corn. (36s. paid).

51 East Carn Bres.

20 North Phoenix.

20 North Phoenix.

50 West Wheal Vor.

paid).

50 Great Wheal Busy.

20 North Phoenix.

50 Worthing.

50 North Transerby.

Advances made on mining shares.

Parties wishing to dispose of their interest in mines will do well to communicate with the advertiser, who is at all times in a position to purchase for cash.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange). Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Hank.

M. R. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all good sound dividend and progressive mines.

Mr. TREGELLAS has FOR SALE, for immediate cash:—10 Princes of Wales Slate Company (£5 paid); 20 Princes Wales (£4 paid); 5 The London, Limited (£7 paid); 20 Inns of Court Hotel (£7 paid).

WILLIAM BARTLETT, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY,
SHARES FOR SALE at fair market prices, and free of commission:—50 North Treskerby, 5 South Crofty, 2 Mary Ann, 10 Par Consols, 5 Chiverton, 10 East Russell, 20
East Providence, 10 Clifford, and 10 South Lovell.
WANTED TO PURCHASE:—50 North Basset, and 20 East Lovell.
Mr. BARTENT, during the next fortnight, will visit the principal mines of Devon
and Cornwall, and on his return will be happy to forward a list of those which he then
considers most desirable for investment.
Business done for cash or for the fortnightly settlement.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

EORGE RICE,	SHAREDE	ALER, 5, COWPER's years' experience), Member	S COURT.
BIRCHIN LANE,	LONDON (28	years' experience), Member	of the Mining
Exchange, DEALS in MI	NING SHARES	at close prices, as BUYER	or SELLER.
	Latest prices.		Latest prices.
Chiverton	. £8 -£814	Lady Bertha	10s 11s.
East Carn Brea		Marke Valley	344- 4
East Grenville	. 21/4- 23/4	North Treskerby	2 - 214
East Caradon		South Condurrow	3%- 3%
East Basset		Wheal Grenville	2 - 212
East Wheal Lovell	. 13 - 1314	West Chiverton	70 - 75
Great Wheal Vor	. 35 - 35%	Wheat Clifford	91 - 99
Hingston	. 4 - 414	Wheal Crebor	30a 32a.
GEORGE RICE having re-	ently returned	from the mining districts of	Cornwall and
Devon, is well prepared to	advise his client	s what shares to buy or sell. n mining shares.	
Sept. 1, 1865.	Bankers: Ba	nk of London.	

M R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., recommends for immediate purchase Chiverton shares. Being now at a very low price, a great rise may immediately be expected. Full particulars on application.

# THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS.

By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

It contains the following particulars, viz. :—The geological position, present prospects, sames of purser, manager, and secretary, with statement of the annual returns of each mine during the least three years, and of total dividends paid to the present time. The work is illustrated by a Map of Cornwall and Devonshire; Geological District Maps, divided into eight sections, in which are shown the houndary lines of each parish, height of hills, sources of rivers, &c.; Maps of the St. Just, St. Ives, Marastea, Heiston, Gwincar, Chiverton, Bodmin, Likeard, Devon Great Consols, Ashburton, and Exmouth mining districts, showing beendary lines of each property, with the locks, &c., traversing them. It also contains Transverse and Longitudinal Sections of Dolcoath Mine (sindly supplied by Capt. Charies Thomas); Section of the Workings in Botallack Mine (supplied by the manager, S. H. James, Esq.); Geological Map of the Fowey Consols District (supplied by Major Davis, R.M.); Longitudinal Section of Great Wheal West lode supplied by George Noakes, Esq.); Historical Account of the Devon Great Consols (supplied by the secretary, A. Allsn, Esq.); and of all the principal mines in the two counties, including the following—
Abraham Consols Milanaar

Abraham Consols Alfred Consols Balleswidden Balmynhear Balmynhear Melianear Mineral Bottom Mineral Court Nancegolian Nanglies New Burra Burra Nangiles
New Burra Burra
New Chiverton
New Chiford
New Cornish
New Hendra
New Loveli
New Hendra
New Loveli
New Pembroke
New Rosewaris
New Bostwaris
New South Caradon
New Treleigh
New Yor and Metal Utd.
New Wheal Caradon
New Wheal Frances
New Wheal Martha
New Wheal Martha
New Wheal Ston
New Basset and Grylls Binner Downs Bodmin Consol Boscaswell n & Wh. Castle Brewer Budnick Co Buller and Wentworth Consols West Alfred West Alfred Consols West Dasset West Chreston West Chiverton West Condurrow West Condurrow West Docath West Prances West Frances West Frances West Frances Builer and Basset Untd. Calstock Consols Calvadrack Camborne Const Camborne Vean Cape Cornwall Caradon Consols Carbona
Cardraw Consols
Cargoli
Carharrack
Carleen Wheal Vor
Carn Brea
Carn Camborne
Carnack Dows
Carvath United
Carzise
Cassiterides. The North Downs North Downs
North Frances
North Grambler
North Grylis
North Hallenbeagls
North Herodsfoot
North Jane
North Lebant
North Lelsure
North Ledoott
North Pheenix
North Prespidalek West Seton West Sharp Tor West Stray Park West Towan West Treasury West Tremayne Carzise Cassiterides, The Cathedral Charlestown United Charlotte United North Phoenix
North Pospidnick
North Roskear
North Roskear
North Roskear
North Stepherds
North Trelawny
North Wheal Basy
North Wheal Crofty
No. Wb. Metal (Breage)
No. Wb. Metal (Stinney)
North Wheal Soton
North Wreg Consols
Okel Tor
Old Guantislake
Par and St. Blazey Cons. Charlotte United Chiverton Moor Clifford Amalgan Clijah and Went: Clowance Wood Cook's Kitchen Conductow Copper Hill Corpobia Cornelice Craddock Moor Par and St. Blazey Cons. Par Consols Pedn-an-drea United Pellor Wheal Metal Wheal Annie
Wheal Arthur
Wheal Basset
Wheal Beauchas
Wheal Blencowe
Wheal Buller Crowan Consols Crowan and Wendron Cuddra Penneen Consos Penhala (Breage) Penhale (Breage) Penhale (Perransabuloe) Penhale Wheal Vor Penhallow Moor Pennance Penstruthal Perran St. George Devon Great Consols Devon Great Maria Ding Dong Wheal Caroline Wheal Chance
Wheal Chiverton
Wheal Clowance
Wheal Crofty
Wheal Cupid at Alfred Consols at Budnick and Mount East Budnick and Mount East Caradon East Caru Brea East Chiverton East Crinnis and So, Par East Chiverton
East Crinis and So. Par
East Downs
East Fortune
East Great Work
East Great Work
East Great Work
East Gunislake and Sou.

Bedford
East Margaret
East Phomix
East Phomix
East Providence
East Providence
East Frowlednee
East Rosewarne
East St. Just United
East Treskerby
East Virgin
East Wheal Abraham
East Wheal Abraham
East Wheal Agar
East Wheal Balset
East Wheal Elien
East Wheal Falmouth
East Wheal Formoe
East Wheal Formoe
East Wheal Formoe
East Wheal Formoe
East Wheal Grenville
East Wheal Jane Polberro Politreen Politigey Moor Politidras Wheal Gorland Wheal Gorland Praed Consols Pridenux Woo Pridenux Wood
Prince Albert Co
Prince of Wales
Prosper United
Providence Wheel Gorland
Wheel Grenville
Wheel Grylls
Wheel Guskus
Wheel Harmony
Wheel Harriett
Wheel Hartley
Wheel Hearle
Wheel Hender
Wheel Hope Redmoor Retanna Hill Roseinvale. Rosewall Hill & Ransom United Wheai Hender
Wheai Jane
Wheai Jane
Wheai Jawell
Wheai Jewell
Wheai Kekswich
Wheai Kitty (St. Agn
Wheai Kitty (Lelant)
Wheai Leisure
Wheai Loufaa
Wheai Loufaa
Wheai Loueli
Wheai Maiden
Wheai Margaret Rosewarne and Heriand United. Rosewarne United Rosewarne Consols Rosewarne Rosewarne Roskear Roskearnoweth Silver Valley Sithney & Carnmeal Utd. Sithney Wheal Metal Sithney Wheal Vor South Airfred Consols South Carn Brea South Caradon Bo, Caradon Wh. Hooper South Civerton East Wheal Florence
East Wheal Grenylije
East Wheal Jane
East Wheal Leisure
East Wheal Leisure
East Wheal Lovell
East Wheal Music
East Wheal Rose
East Wheal Foigus
East Wheal Toigus
East Wheal Vor
Fowey Consola So, Caradon Wh. Hooper South Chiverton South Condurrow South Crenver South Crinnis South Doleoath and Carnarthen Co South Ellen South Frances South Garras South Gorland w Caradon Consols

South Herodsfoot South Kitty (Leis South Lovell South Rosewarne Grambier & St. Aubys
Great Brigan
Great Caradon
Great Cow gas
Great North Downs
Great North Tolgus
Great North Tolgus
Great Retailsck
Great Stath Chiverton
Great Wheal Aifred
Great Wheal Baddern
Great Wheal Baset
Great Wheal Busy
Great Wheal Busy
Great Wheal Grybs
Great Wheal Grybs ler & St. Aubyn South St. George South Tresavean South Wheal Basset South Wheal Crofty South Wheal Grenville South Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) South Wheal Leisure South Wheal Rose

Spearne Moor
St. Aubyn and Grylls
St. Austell Consols St. Anatell Consols
St. Day United
St. Ives Consols
St. Ives Wheal Allen
St. Just Consols
Steencose & Mawia Uni.
Stray Park
Swanpool
Tincroft
Ting Tang
Tolearne Great Wheal Vor Great Work Consols Grylls Wheal Florene Gunnislake (Clitters) Guniya Guriya Gwinear Consols Haliaman. & Croft Gothal Halienbeagle Harrobarrow Hawkmoor Hendra Peter Herodefost Nova Consols Hingston Down Consols Hingston Down Conso Keily Bray Killifreth Lambo Latchiay Consols Leeda and St. Aubyn Leiant Consols Levant Lewis Marke Valley Mandiin

Trencom Trerew Wheal Ross Tresavean & Tretharrup Treskerby Trethellan and West Trethelian Tretoii and Messer Trevanance Trevenen & Treme Trevoole Trawans
Traworlis
Trumpet Consols
Trumpet United
Tyringham Consols
Tywarnhaile
Wendron Consols
Wendron United
Wentworth Consols
West Aller

West Frances
West Great Work
West Grylls
West Lovell
West Margaret
West Martha
West Par Consols
West Phosnix
West Providence
West Rosewarne
West Selon West Trevelyan West Virgin West Wheal Damsel West Wheal Edward West Wheal Jane West Wheal Jane
West Wheal Kitty.
West Wheal Toigns
West Wheal Virgin
West Wheal Vor
Wheal Agar
Wheal Albert
Wheal Annie
Wheal Annie
Wheal Arthur

Wheal Curtis
Wheal Edward
Wheal Eliza
Wheal Emily Henrietta
Wheal Emily Henrietta Wh. Falmouth & 8
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Wheai Reen

Wheal Seton Wheal Sicily Wheal Sparnon Wheal Speedwell (St. Agnes)

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THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (Established 1764).
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## Original Correspondence.

GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE.

GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE.

Sir,—In treating of the distribution of the different rocks covering the face of the globe, I shall divide the earth into six portions. In the north there is North America, Europe, and Asia; and in the south South America, Africa, and Australasia.

I. North America, the first land which appeared in North America was Russian America, at Bhering's Straits, with a narrow strip running south to the Straits of Panama, the whole being Silurian rock, which formed the west coast. On the east coast there is Greenland, Labrador, Canada, and a narrow strip running south to Virginia, which is likewise composed of Silurian rocks. These beginnings of Northern America form two long islands. The waters recede—caused mainly by so large a discharge of solid matter from the ocean (the two islands just named)—when the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks of Hudson's Bay and the United States make their appearance, which forms a third island, midway between the two previously existing. The waters again recede, and the oolite and chalk of the valley of the Mississippi are produced. This addition converts the three islands into two, which are now only separated by a narrow sea. The waters once more subside, when the London clay formation comes to light, which unites the two islands, and completes the formation of the North American continent. A considerable extent of London clay is at the same time added to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The valley of the Mississippi, as far up as the Red River, is, however, alluvial, formed by the soil carried down by the Mississippi and Missouri. The elevation of the older rocks being always greater than those which follow them, it is very evident that the formation of dry land and the appearance of new rocks has been caused, not by the upheaving of the land, but by the subsidence of the waters. The solidification of the waters by the creation of rocks, and the consequent reduction of the temperature, could not fail to reduce the waters. In modern times there are almost no tra are almost no traces of this action going on, but neither are there any visible traces of new rocks being formed, and without the one we cannot have the other.

have the other.

II. EUROPE.—Europe began with a large island in the north, comprising Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and Finland, with a number of small islands dotted over the area now occupied by the various countries of Europe. The waters having receded, the Devonian and carboniferous rocks are added. The waters again subside, and the solite and chalk make their appearance.

waters having receded, the Devonian and carboniferous rocks are added. The waters again subside, and the oolite and chalk make their appearance. The sea having been again reduced, the London clay makes its appearance, when all Europe, including Great Britain, is united and formed into one continent. The deluge, which caused the northern drift, now makes its appearance, and detaches England from the continent.

III. ASIA.—The northern and western coasts of Asia being Silurian, that would form one vast island, detached from Europe, in the form of a crescent, beginning with Siberia and Russian America, and ending with Malacca and Hindostan. The sea recedes, and large patches of Devonian and carboniferous rocks are added. The waters having again fallen, the oolite and chalk appear in China, Thibet, and Arabia. The sea is again reduced, and a vast field of London clay is laid dry, which connects Europe with Asia. This deposit forms Western Siberia and the deserts of Central Asia and Arabia. The northern part of Siberia is formed of drift or alluvial, which has either been caused by the deluge or by the soil carried down by the great rivers running north, or partly from both causes. The deluge appears to have cut through Bhering's Straits, and separated the old world from the now. The rocks on both shores of Bhering's Straits being low, and of the same description, there is every indication that this was so; and when we find the Mongolan race, inhabiting the north on both continents to this day, this theory is pretty well established.

The Arctic Ocean was probably at one time a lake, surrounded on all sides by land. This lake in the early ages would be entirely free from frost, snow, or ice, for then the temperature was much higher than it is now, of which the fossils of tropical animals found in Lapland are the proof. Suppose that the temperature was 256° at the troples at the period of the London clay, and that there was a general fall of tempera-

now, of which the fossils of tropical animals found in Lapland are the proof. Suppose that the temperature was 156° at the tropics at the period of the London clay, and that there was a general fall of temperature of one-half, that would leave a temperature of 78° for Lapland and Greenland. In this state of the world this great Arctic sea or lake overflows, or is visited by a tornado or convulsion of nature. The waters burst through the barriers of land which confine them at Bhering's Straits, Baffin's Bay, and Spitzbergen, which flood the whole world, and the drifted matter found in all parts of the globe testifies to the extent and fatal results at this fearful catastrophe.

drifted matter found in all parts of the globe testifies to the extent and fatal results of this fearful catastrophe.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.—This continent began with three great islands, the first forming the western coast from Panama to Cape Horn, the second comprising nearly the whole of the Brazils, and the third forming the northern coast—all being composed of Silurian rocks. The sea having receded, patches of Devonian and Carboniferous rocks are added to the dry land. The waters again subside, when a vast extent of London clay is left dry, which connects the islands, and completes the formation of South America. The alluvian formation is here very extensive, formed by the soil washed down by the Amazon and the La Plata.

V. Aprica.—This vast continent began with one great island, forming the southern half of Africa and the western shores of the Red Sea. Patches of carboniferous rocks are next added. The sea having receded, a strip of colite and chalk appears along the shores of the Mediterranean, which forms a second island. The waters again subside, and a vast deposit of London clay, forming the great desert of Sahara, completes the formation of the African continent.

VI. Australasta.—The great island of Australia began with an island

formation of the African continent.

VI. AUSTRALASIA.—The great island of Australia began with an island in the form of a crescent, composed of Silurian rocks. At the same time, the islands of Borneo, New Guinea, Tasmania, and New Zealand were formed, which are likewise Silurian. The waters having receded, strips of carboniferous rocks appear on the eastern coast of Australia and in most of the other islands. The coasts are next skirted with colite and chalk, left have been the top again on the watern. The coasts are next same again of the watern.

of the other islands. The coasts are next skirted with colite and chalk, left bare by the receding of the waters. The ocean having again subsided, the centre of Australia—which is London clay—becomes dry land, when the island continent as it now exists is completed.

There is a great want of land in the South compared with the North. Land appeared first in quantity in the North, which impeded the natural flow of the currents of the ocean in that region. It was different with the South, where there was comparatively little land, and where the currents pursued their course with little interruption. The peculiar shape of the land in the south, with pointed ends turned southward, as in the case of South America, Africa, Arabia, Hindostan, and Malacca indicate a flow of water to the north, which had wasted away the land, and left the continents of the shape they now are. While the northern drift sent the water from the north to the south there are equally strong indications of the other current in the north, as has been already explained. When new additions of dry lands are north, and while there are indications of the other current in the south, there are equally strong indications of the other current in the south as has been already explained. When new additions of dry lands are as has been already explained. When new additions of dry lands are made, new deposits of rocks now unknown will cover the new land. We have been gauging the waters of the Atlantic, and if we could bore down a few hundred fathoms in the bottom of the sea we should know what those new rocks are. The following table gives the probable quantities of the different rocks covering the six portions into which I have divided the globe. The figures represent millions of square miles:—

Silurian. Carbon- New red London Drift and Irap. Whea Spinster
Whea Spinster
Whea Spinster
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Wheal Trans

Total ...... 17 .... 71/4 .... 3 ....14 .... 61/4 .... 2 

reptay, for we may aways measure the fail of the water-level by the extent of land uncovered.

The generally received theory of the drift is that the Arctic Sea was frozen over at the period of the London Clay. The ice was broken up by some convulsion of Nature, which drifted enormous icebergs over the whole world, carrying on their backs huge masses of soil and rock. That such an improbable theory should have gained ground among scientific men

only shows the want of some better theory to account for the facts of the case. There is no want of evidence to show that the Arctic Sea could not have been frozen over at the time of the drift; and it is equally impossible to conceive how the icobergs could be loaded with rock and soil, as they

have been the been to conceive how the icebergs could be loaden with rock and sun, a tiny are said to have been.

The theory of the drift which I have ventured to propose is, in my opinion, a very probable one. One-half of Siberia consists of drift and allavium, not confined merely to the estuaries of rivers, but stretching along the whole coast, from the White Sea to Kamscatchka, a distance of many thousand miles. This enormous mass of drifted matter indicates a vast accumulation, caused by the influx of the rivers running north on the one hand, and the pent-up waters of the Arctic Sea on the other. Should a new exploring expedition be sent to the North Pole, it would be well to take this new theory into consideration, and to furnish any facts that may be gathered tending to elucidate the subject.

Such is a general estimate of the structure of the earth, and how the dry land emerged from the bosom of the waters. In my next letter I shall go more into detail, and give the particulars of the rocks in some of the principal countries.—Sloane-street, Aug. 28.

A. ALISON.

### NON-EXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.

NON-EXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.

Sir,—In last week's Journal a letter appears from Mr. Hearder on the subject of my invention for protecting gunpowder, in which he affirms that by the process of mixing and separating one-sixth of the gunpowder is, according to the patentees, lost. Mr. Hearder may be at liberty to make any statements, however preposterous, on his own authority, but he can have no right to assume my authority for a statement which was not only never made by me, or by the patentees, but is entirely contrary to fact. I cannot answer for the results obtained by Mr. Hearder in any experiments which he has made, but I am prepared to show, as I have shown, that no lose of powder arises in mixing and separating when the work is properly done, in accordance with my process. I may add that this process is so simple that ordinary labourers, without previous instruction, have mixed and separated gunpowder in the presence of engineers who have ascertained that there was not the turn of the scale difference in the weight of the powder after mixing and before. As Mr. Hearder's remarks are founded on a statement which is preposterously untrue, it would be wasting the time of your readers to notice the theories which be builds upon it. My invention has been publicly tested in the presence of gentlemen My invention has been publicly tested in the presence of gentle to are well qualified to form opinions on its merits. The reports in blic journals sufficiently indicate the favourable nature of their verorts in the In addition to numerous other testimonies, the Mining Journal, in reference to the experiments at Westminster, states that "the experiments were thoroughly successful, and the process is, undoubtedly, applicable in a large number of cases, whilst the advantages to be secured are well worthy of attainment."

J. Gale, Electrician. 8, Devonshire-terrace, Plymouth, Aug. 29.

## COLLIERY SAFETY-CAGES.

COLLIERY SAFETY-CAGES.

Sin,—My attention has been directed to a new Safety-Cage, projected by Mr. C. H. Taylor, of Birmingham, the object of which appears to be to prevent the fall of a cage in the event of breakage of the rope; unfortunately, however, the arrangement seems to me not only closely similar to many others that have preceded it, but wanting both in utility and ecoaomy. Mr. Taylor tells us that he has just completed a patent for preventing that class of accidents in mine shafts, &c., which arise from the breaking of the chain or rope while the cage is ascending or descending. It appears that, according to this invention, there is placed on each side of the mine shaft an upright, with a rackwork face, and a slide on each side. Between the rackwork is a chamber, which forms the upper part of the cage, and within this are two toothed wheels, carried upon suitable bearings, such wheels running in the rack when the cage is raised or lowered. So far there is nothing particularly new in the invention, but the novelty is the mode of preventing the rotation of these wheels when the rope breaks, and the cage is left to take care of itself. Upon the platform which carries the wheel-bearings is a spring, which palls down a brake between the wheels; but, as the upper side of this brake is attached to the drawing-rope, the movement of the cage is not interfered with whilst the whole apparatus is in proper order, yet is at once arrested in case of accident. Now, my doubts about the invention are as to whether the first accident would not break all to pieces; for it seems to me that as the whole weight would suddenly jerk upon one or two teeth of each part, there is nothing to prevent destruction. But, even assuming that this difficulty could be got over by constructing every portion enormously strong, how coasty and troublesome the arrangement would be? for there would be, perhaps, a

would not break all to pieces; for it seems to me that as the whole weight would suddenly jerk upon one or two teeth of each part, there is nothing to prevent destruction. But, even assuming that this difficulty could be got over by constructing every portion enormously strong, how costly and troublesome the arrangement would be? for there would be, perhaps, a thousand yards of rackwork on each side of the shaft to keep in order (and, recollect, that would be in addition to the care now necessary with the ordinary guides); there would be the bearings in the wheel-box and the teeth of the wheels to keep oiled, and the additional head gear to attend to. Now, although I am not interested either in the invention or manufacture of safety-cages, I submit that dozens have been proposed more useful and practical than this, and I think it should only be used in connection with the sling-chain, which was once suggested by Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, for holding in drunken men, when it is necessary to send them down or draw them up a pit shaft. If the mere throwing of a toothed wheel into gear with rackwork be sufficient to arrest the descent of the cage, why apply the power secondhand? Why not fix his brake on a couple of powerful bell-cranks, which shall be forced into the rack by the weight of the cage? The fact is, all arrangements with rackwork on the guide-rods are non-practical, and can but disappoint those who have been unfortunate enough to conceive them.

The only recommendation which I conceive Mr. Taylor's arrangement to possess is, that it is brought into action every time the cage lands, so that a defect cannot remain undiscovered; but this is an advantage common to many cages; and when he states that he has submitted his invention to many first-rate men, and that these have expressed their utmost admiration of its effectiveness and simplicity, one is disposed to ask whether those gentlemen were connected with colliery operations; for the idea, whilst almost void of novelty, is that which is first s

## IMPROVED STEAM CARRIAGE.

intral flow of the bouth, tents pursued he land in the uth America, it otherwise the contribution of the morth, the shape they shape they should be common roads, invented by Mr. Perry Dickson, an American gentleman, and some of our amateur firemen have proposed to introduce it here, the shape they is south to the in the north, the shape they is south to the in the north, in the south to the in the north, in the south it is to commence running sooner than other engines, for that is one great claim made for it, and I should be glad if any of your readers would give the engine are that its distinguishing feature is the arrangement if the engine are that its distinguishing feature is the arrangement for gradus, or stiff miry ground, can be ascended or run over with ease. The arrangement consists in applying the power of the engine nearer to or further from the axle, and in this way exerting greater force upon the whele there is another novelty in the way the power is transmitted to the driving wheels. This consists in toggle-joint movement, so arranged that one arm bites on the inner face of a metallic wheel bolted to the driving wheels. This consists in the way the power is transmitted to the driving wheels. The consists in toggle-joint movement, so arranged that when the engine to work friely in the subjections or inequalities of the ground; it also allows the side levers to make a short or long stroke. The piston-rod connects to a quadrant for a strong the properties of the ground; it also allows the side levers to make a short or long stroke. The piston-rod connects to a quadrant strong the properties of the ground; it also allows the side levers to make a short or long stroke. The piston-rod connects to a quadrant strong the properties of the ground; it also allows the side levers to a quadrant will have a rocking movement to and fro. On this quadrant suitable means are provided to retain the aliding head is furnished to driving-wheels. The connecting-rod is jointed. This latit reduced the retained the driving

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the bedward or ferward, by throwing either set of the toggle-jointed when he is of out, and it is secred in front by gear there placed. When the sing had is moved up until it is in line with the rock shaft, it is then line had is moved up until it is in line with the rock shaft, it is then line had so motion, but the engine yet runs while the carriage stands a latis way the power may be used for driving pumps or other manager of any kind whatsoever, and this without disconnecting any rod.

Sow, I cannot understand how the engine can be started at half steam, it appears to me that whatever stroke would be made past the quadrant, it is possessed in the stroke must be made behind it, and I should much like to be enjoying the compact of the stroke must be made behind it, and I should much like to be enjoying the compact of the stroke must be made behind it, and I should much like to be enjoying the stroke must be made behind it, and I should much like to be enjoying the stroke must be made behind it.

## MINING IN AMERICA-LAKE SUPERIOR.

MINING IN AMERICA—LARK SUPERIOR.

St.—During beta rebellion, while greenbacks were abundant, and generalized extraordinary prices, a vast amount of attention was given presented to be a superson of the property of the prop

systems, on coming to surface, has to be broken for the stamps; in ing this, pieces of copper, usually weighing a few pounds—too large to be under the stamps, and not large enough to be sent away separately—to be broken, and not enough for mass-work, have to be burnt, after which le copper is easily separated.

The copper is easily separated, the copper is easily separated.

inan, Comish style throughout. I might notice that throughout this man, the constant of the co

the its heel and of

tons. The returns at present amount to about 100 tons of copper per month, and is made up pretty much in the following proportions:—50 tons of mass work, 20 tons of barrel work, and 30 tons of stamp work.

The company started to work in 1845, and, after a comparatively small outlay, began to receive dividends in 1849; the amount paid per share I cannot give, but the total amount paid must far exceed \$4,000,000, last year's dividends being equal to any former period. The average monthly expenses for the past year have amounted to \$29,000, but this at present cannot be near so much, as a reduction of 40 per cent. has been made in wages. The number of miners and labourers employed underground and at surface amounts to about 300. I would like to give you further statistical information, but as I have nothing official to go by I refrain for the present. This will undoubtedly be a good mine for many years, and under the present judicions management will maintain, as it always has done, a prominent position among Lake Superior mines.

\*\*Miner.\*\*

\*\*Miner.\*\*

\*\*Miner.\*\*

\*\*Miner.\*\*

\*\*Miner.\*\*

\*\*Levenum County, Michigan, July 28.\*\*

\*\*July 28.\*\*

\*\*July

### THE LISKEARD DISTRICT-EAST HERODSFOOT.

THE LISKEARD DISTRICT—EAST HERODSFOOT.

Siz,—This sett is situated in the parish of Dalos, in the county of Corawall, directly to the east of Herodsfoot Mines, which have paid immense dividends, and are likely to remain very productive for years to come. The lode, so far as it has been opened on East Herodsfoot, is precisely similar in character to that of its valuable neighbour. An adit level of about 100 fathoms is driven north and south, and silver-lead ore sold to the amount of several hundreds of pounds, a striking feature being that the best part of the lode is at the bottom. The adit is driven south of the engine-shaft 30 fms., the lode averaging 18 in wide, 25 fms. of which having produced lead ore of rich quality. The present operations consist in the driving of the adit level north on the course of the lode, which has also been extended 50 fathoms, the variation in the size of which being from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and for the last few feet driving has yielded splendid stones of lead, which will make a produce of 40 cas, of pure silver to the ton. The lode in this end contains occasional stones of lead. The driving of this adit level north for about 50 fathoms from the valley will give backs to the extent of at least 30 fathoms, which in itself is considered a good speculation. Doubtless shoots of lead will be met with, more especially as the ground is frequently interspersed with small flookan sildes. There are other lodes which have not been opened on at all, but the principal object of this undertaking is to work the lode 30 fathoms under the deep adit, when if it prove as rich as heretofore a permanent mine will be laid open.

Penru, Camborne, Aug. 30.

CARYSEORT MINING COMPANY.

## CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY.

Sire,—I shall in your next reply to the letter of "A Shareholder," which appeared in last week's Journal, regretting that, owing to absence and unusual pressure of business, I am unable to do so in time for your next Saturday's Impression. I have, however, been told by some friends, whose judgment on worldly affairs in general commands great respect, that as none of the statements of my letters have been invalidated or weakened in the least degree, but have only been met by bare assertions to the contrary, and groundless alicasions and instinations levelled against my reputation (the proof of which I have challenged in vain), constituting nothing like a reply to either of my letters, I should treat the effusions of the anonymons writer in question with contempuous silence. I shall not, however, follow that course, fearing, as I have all along felt since the commencement of this controversy between "A Shareholder" and myself, that it would not be free from the possibility, as I have before said, of lessening me in the estimation of my friends, as well as the public generally. This last letter of "A Shareholder" adds to the number of the alusions and instinations that he has before induged in against me, the groundless character of which I must as fully expose as I have done those of his former very unscrupulous letters, and which I shall have no difficulty in doing.

Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols.

## THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

The work Mr. Spargo has just published under this title, which has been fully and favourably noticed in the Mining Journal, appears to be attracting a considerable amount of attention; a Correspondent, who has carefully read and analysed it, thus particularises its merits and importance.

The Mines of Cornwall and Devon; Statistics and Observations. Instracted by Maps, Plans, and Sections of the several Mining Districts in the two Counties. By Thomas Spango, Mining Engineer, Stock, and Sharebroker, Gresham House, London, E.C.

The Mines of Commail and Decon; Statistics and Observations. Itlustrated by Maps, Plans, and Sections of the several Mining Districts
in the two Counties. By Thomas Spargo, Mining Engineer, Stock,
and Sharebroker, Gresham House, London, E.C.

This is an interesting volume, were we only to regard it as a book for
the general reader. The descriptions of the scenery of Cornwall and the
confines of Devon are graphic and tasteful. The information, of a popular kind, afforded as to the geological peculiarities and mineral statistics
of the great mining counties, cannot fail to gratify and instruct readers
who are unconnected with any department of the mining interest, and who
technically know nothing of geology and mineralogy.

We have no hesistation in saying that any gentleman, or party of gentlemen, however little given to the study of science, would find Mr.
Spargo's book a very useful and most pleasant companion in a tour through
Cornwall and Davon. He truly and gracefully says, in his introduction.—"Until of
take years these counties were comparatively negiceted by traveliers in search of the
picturesque, and by artists, while scenes elsewhere, within our own island, and upon
the Continent, far less beautiful, were of fashtomable resort. Now the two great southwestern counties are visited for purposes of taste and recreation as much as any parts of
the British dominions. The southern coast of Devon is indented with beautiful bays
and watering places, which are surpassingly lovely; the initiand country graceful, unduisting, and fertile. The northern coast is bold, bind, and craggy, shounding in inpressive scenery.

We heartily concur with Mr. Spargo when he remarks in his very appropriate and
happily conoceived introduction—"It may be truly said that no Englishman deserves to
the considered well acqueinted with his country who has not visited these counties,
standid their resources, and enjoyed their refreshing scene.

We heartily concur with Mr. Spargo book as a companion volume in such an excract

in progressive mines, rather than merely risk it in share buying, amidst the perils of the "bulla" and "bears," must either make himself acquainted with the contents of Mr. Sparge's book, or consult some one who has.

We have mining details published under the sanction of Government, such as the Annual Memorial, by Mr. Hunt, issued under the direction of the Treasury; but there can be no comparison between such and the work of Mr. Sparge; the latter is more comprehensive, more detailed, and infinitely more practical, and adapted to the investor's purpose. When we remember, too, that this work is the result of the enterprise of an individual, while the whole country has contributed to the other, we feel that the trybute of warm commendation is Mr. Sparge; also

investor's purpose. When we remember, too, that this work is the result of the enterprise of an individual, while the whole country has contributed to the other, we feel that the tribute of warm commendation is Mr. Sparge's due.

We cannot conclude this notice without expressing our approval of the spirit in which the author has performed his task. There is no blus to serve a friend or hurt a rival. Mr. Sparge has taken no more notice of his own mines than of any others; indeed, he has rather streed on the side of modesty, and been somewhat unjust to himself.

Mr. Sparge has announced his intention to issue a smaller treatise, on the same plan, of the Mineral Statistics of Devonshire, of Wales, and of the Lise of Man, which has now become a most interesting and productive theatre of mining enterprise. We shall be happy to notice Mr. Sparge's new work, and congratulate him upon his present success, and can assure him that if the books he is about to publish be conceived and executed with the same ability, spirit, and taste, they will meet with public approbation.

THE DOWSING ROD AND PETROLEUM—OIL SMELLERS.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Oil News, visiting the oil regions, has come across this class of "indescribables." He tries to picture them, and does it in this strain:—"Did you ever see an 'oil smeller,' and can you tell to which of the three kingdoms it belongs? And would you think, from its name, that it has a soul to be saved? An oil smeller is a fellow who goes about, like the old water finders, with a fork of witch-hazel in hand, that obligingly points to 6 o'clock whenever there is oil beneath it. There are, parhays, a dozen of these greaty wizards perambu-

HANDAL CURNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

The annum sensing for 1866 of the Royal Coversal Polytechnic Society for the Retournegement of Science and the First and Industrial Arts opposed for the Retournegement of Science and the First and Industrial Arts opposed for the Retournegement of Science and the First and Industrial Arts opposed for a carried of the palley of the hold of the Countitions proteins of the shible does in the body of the hall. Merely mentioning in passing that there are some fine cananical of the palley of the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what may two in terms the passing the countries of the hall is what the passing the countries of the hall is what the passing the hall is the hall is what the hall is passing the hall in the hall is what the hall is passing the hall in the hall is what the hall is passing the hall in the hall is the hall is the hall in the hall is the hall is the hall in the hall is the hall is the hall in the hall is the hall in the hall in the hall is the hall in the hall in the hall is the hall in the hall in the hall is the hall in the hall in the hall in the hall is the hall in the hal

the trier for grain eargoes, Mr. J. Coad, Falmouth, first bronze medal; metallicometer, ditto, 11.; patent safety apparatus for steam-boliers, Mr. W. Hushand, deliver medal; hand boring machine for rocks, Mr. J. Hicks, Redruth, 11. 10s.; see printing press, Mr. Anderson; new pedomotive grindstone, and ice-making ine, thanks to the exhibitors, Mesers. Arnold and Arnold, Plymouth, and honourmention to the inventor; specimens of electro types, Mr. Leefe, first bronze medal; Pengelly, 2s. 6d.

able mention to the inventor; specimens of electro types, Mr. Leefe, first bronze medal; Mr. Regelly, 2s. 6d.

After some very satisfactory experiments with Mr. Gale's gunpowder process, with which the committee and the spectators expressed themselves nighly gratified, the ground was cleared for the testing of blasting-fuses. About 20 holes, varying from 3 to 7 feet in depth, were bored in a cliff near at hand, but the killas and spar were soft, so that the stone was rather difficult for blasting. The trials included blasting by gen-cotton, manufactured by Mesers. Toc. Frenties and Co., Stowmarket. The process consisted in inserting in the rock cotton which had first been steeped in nitrie acid, from which cotton, however, the acid was afterwards washed. This was tried, but was not very successful, owing, it was said to the softness and veloy character of the rock. An exhibition then took place which showed the explosive character of Nobel's (Handward) patent blasting oil (nitro-giverine). A hole bored 7ft. deep, with a good burden before it, was charged with 4 cas, of the blasting-oil placed in a tin tube, and was lighted by means of an ordinary fuse, at the end of which was detonating powder, which ignited the siyverine. The result was a moderately load report, and the whole of the ground in front of the hole was thoroughly moved and shaken. The cost of the glycerine is 3s. per 1b., and it appeared as if gunpowder to the same amount would have done the work equally well. A very small quantity was then inserted in the middle of an old anvil, and shattered it to please. The operation of blasting was performed by pouring the glycerine into the narrow in tube, which was stopped at one end by a long taper wooden plus, through which the fines passed and ignited the glycerine by pouring the glycerine into the narrow in tube, which was stopped at one end by a long taper wooden plus, through which the fines passed and ignited the glycerine by communicating with the detonating powder at the end. The tamping is sometime

[We shall give further particulars in next week's Journal.]

During the early part of the week the Mining Share Market showed more than ordinary depression; and, notwithstanding the settlement of the usual fortnightly account which took place on Thursday, every little additional business appeared, and there was a strong tendency to general depression, which was not improved by the further decline in the standard. But yesterday a very considerable change was manifest, and numerous orders have been received, causing a reaction in many shares, the recent low quotations having caused buyers, whereby a more active market is likely to arise out of the debris of a failing one.

Berows have been done at lower prices, and are active.

ng one.

have been done at lower prices, and are still being offered,—CLIFFORDS have
d, but left off weaker.—Bullen and East Basser have declined, and more freely
t lower rates; the former left off sightly better.—SOUTH COMPURSOWS have
every good decoand, and a large number of shares appear to have changed hands
lank Burkas have been enquired for, but no improvement has followed.—The
re also in demand, and several transactions have been effected.—West CHIVERnds, but to no extent.—North Treskersy have been dealt in at quoted for the form of the fo TWIEAL BUSY show flatness, and very little appears to have been done in them. THE BERFIARDS have been enquired for, and several transactions effected.—GERAT LY Vons have been freely dealt in, and some slight variations have followed, but IV vons have been freely dealt in, and some slight variations have followed, but and likely to further improve.—South Lovella are better, and a good enquiry ken place, arising from the improvements in the mine.—East Rosewannes have dealt in the mine.—East Rosewannes have here in at better prices.—Pasvidence Mines shares have been offered at lower rates.—Deens have been in better demand, and several transactions effected, at much imd figures.—East Carabons have been dealt in as usual, without any change co.—Marke Vallet shares are being offered at lower rates.—West Carabons, a considerable decline, have become firmer.—Henopsvoor shares have been done rer prices, and more freely offered.—Mark Ansa bave slightly improved, being enquired for.—Traleaways are without any change—buyers at minimum quotament of the more stated of the state of

instion, and, as no impediment is anticipated to the regular and effectual working of he machinery, the produce will be rapidly returned; consequently, the next monthly isspatches, due on the 20th inst., will bring the result of the operations during that peted, which is fully anticipated to be large and highly profitable. At Frontino the works are presented with vigour, from whence a remittance may be expected shortly.

East Canadow.—The caunter has declined in the 50 east, but improved in the 90 fm. evel east, as will appear by the following valuation:—The 70 east is worth 51, per fm.; he 80 east, 81.; the 80 west, 151.; the 90 east, 151.; and the 90 west, 51 per fm. The outside he improved in the 80 east.

Ogan Ton.—The prospects here continue highly favourable, and there is little doubt, in the whole of the lodes being fully developed, that the mine will become a productive and permanent-paying property. During the week they have intersected a branch or seder in the cross-cut south in the 50, which is being put out to cut the Gawton lode. Express Constitution of the full property. During the week they have intersected a branch or seder in the cross-cut south in the 50, which is being put out to cut the Gawton lode. Express Constitution of the full property. During the week they have intersected a branch or seder in the cross-cut south in the 50, which is being put out to cut the Gawton lode. Express Constitution of the full property of the locality, with its traditionary reports some 30 years since, as to its past, and the predictions of the full respective property of the locality, enable me to show that the district is not one that should be overlooked, but requiring the meet vigilant development, especially when the neighbouring mines are taking such a prominent position in the regular periodical ticketings. The Old Gorge and Charlotta, now Devon and Cornwall United, commenced more than 50 years since, and it was not until the procecution of the underground operations were more energetically carried out

DESIRED IN THE SECOND IN THE S ne time past, ina e as productive as anticipated, for th commenced, and is now down below th s become easier and more mineralised

r highly favourable indications. At present the recent improvements are look promising, and likely to further improve.

on Down is looking remarkably well in the bottom level, and holds out consistency. In driving the 130 east and west a fine course of ore is being lait two ends being worth together fully 1500, per fin. The prosecution of these soop bring the mine into a profitable position, which must prove highly grathose who have held on during the passing of a long and beavy cloud.

very much improved, and is at present looking of the improvements being continuous and por-de, is worth fully 402. per fm., and the stopes are continues to look well, and improving in appear-

No. per fin. The north note continues to look well, and improving in appear-roth fully 65l, per fin. There are several other improving features, which m conviction that it will again become a dividend mine.
LAXEX.—It is gratifying to learn that the progress making here is highly and encouraging. A branch or leader of lead, varying from 1 to 3 in., has this in the shaft (which is down 17 fathoms), and in that extraordinary and is country is looked upon as of the greatest importance, as the harbinger of

ng the 48 cross-cut west the ground has very much impro ling some rich stones of lead, has been met with, which sp and a good branch, yielding some rich stones of lead, has been met with, which speaks well for the lode before them. As the lode in the level above was of a very productive character, proving of greater value in the hottom of the level, there appears very little doubt of its being found equally as good or better when intersected, which is expected now in course of a few days. All the other points of operation continue the same as last noticed.—East Rosswanks has not looked so well for a few weeks past as for some time previously, but a decided change has taken place in several important points. Hallett's shaft is improving, and a good course of ore confidently expected, and the 85 east is also looking much better. The 85 west has been disordered, but now resuming its former appearance and value; indeed, the end is close upon the point where the rich lode is gone down from the 75; the winze maintains its value. At King's shaft the prospects are highly promising, and, although there are only six places in course of development, the several points are worth together 70s, per fm.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:-The market has been for some shares From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The market has been for some shares pretty brisk, and considerable attention has been directed to several properties now prominently before the public. East Lovell, West Chiverton, Great Vor, South Condurrow. South Callingtion, Central Minera, Dale, and some others, have been in favour; whilst Clifford, East Russell, East Grenville, Grenville, North Treakerby, and a few others, have exhibited weakness. The Grylls district has not been overlooked, and Whesi Grylls find buyers. The fall in the price of CLIPTORD AMALOMATED is very serious, and, unfortunately, one falls to observe any immediate prospects of a dividend, for it must be remembered that the non-declaration of a dividend at the last meeting was in consequence of the unfavourable state of the copper market; and this "run" is a new difficulty which, under the circumstances, all must especially regret. The very serious decline we often observe in heavy dividend shares should warn us against being so extravagant in our views respecting seach descriptions of investment, and should cause the capitalist to look out for the sound progressive properties, from which a capital assection may often be made. Any practical miner cannot but discover in Soura Callingrow.

in a nixt-race district, naving most excellent indications (and what is gill switch; some excellent lead ground opening ont), asplied with first-rate machinery, quite swiftche to prove the mine, this property presents ettractions far exceeding many mines selling at five times its market price. The state of the concern is in every respect most astifactory. The financial position of the company is in safe keeping, and the strictest regard is observed to connown in every department. Its neighbour, just starting into life will, we hope, prove a success also; and perhaps the promoters of the new undertaking with which the South Callington Company is in no way connected, will throw additional light on the value of the Callington district before long.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:-WHEAL LOVELL is a tin mine, in Wen From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—WHEAL LOYKIL is a tin mind, in Wron, Cornwall, in 1000 shares, 91, per share paid. It is the same property as a for Wheal Lovell, in 430 shares, which for a series of years paid handsome dividends the shares in consequence ruled in price from 434, to 501, per shares, and the writer state that he was chiefly (as a broker) engaged in the sale of the shares for a num years, to the extent probably of the whole mine, Mr. William Carne, of Falmouth, the purser. In the course of time the todes then worked failed, and calls having be substituted for dividends, the property went through a gradual process of declensic value, until it came to the point of attracting the attention of Cornish adventures whom it was some time since re-constituted in 1000 shares; and the centrelie ving of new ground, with the appliances of adequate steam-power, has brought W Lovell again to become a success, there being about 50 wealthy shareholders, near ing of new ground, with the appliances of adequate steam-power, has brought Wheal Lovell again to become a success, there being about 60 wealthy shareholders, nearly all resident in Cornwail, Mr. Carne himself, the former pursar, being at the head of the list. The costs appear to be about 3701, per month. Sales of tin were made on May 25 and August 3 last, and at the last meeting the debt was 16001, to liquidate which a call to 21, per share was made, now in course of payment. The quantity of tin raised is stated, however, to be considerably and constantly augmenting. Mr. Josiah Phillips is the agent, and Mr. Thomas P. Tyacke the purser. These details are given for the purpose of showing that of the 1000 shares 700 are held by the 60 shareholders, and the remaining 300 are for sale, with 91, per share paid, at an extremely moderate price, and are strongly recommended to capitalists as a bons fide and perfectly safe investment; and as its cannot well be lower than at present, the chances of an advance in that important metal (which, unlike copper, is only produced in limited quantities) are all in favour of adventurers in any good tin mine. It is necessary to add, as constituting an important element of success, that there are nine lodes in the mine now in process of development. in cannot well be lower than at present, the chances of an advance in that important metal (which, unlike copper, is only produced in limited quantities) are all in favour of adventurers in any good tin mine. It is necessary to add, as constituting an important element of success, that there are nine locks in the mine now in process of development, the deepest level being 134 and the shallowest 34 fathoms, and the following is the concluding paragraph of the report alinded to:—"The drainage of the mine to the bottom and the sinking of the first sump below the old workings having been accomplished in less time than was expected, and within the estimated outlay, our object will be now to extend our levels east and west under the bunches of the worked by former companies—the Gardenwork bunch west, and the eastern, or Julia's, bunch, the former of which has not been seen under the 54, nor the laster under the 74, he levels below not having been extended far enough to meet with them."

The market this week has shown a sort of semi-activity, but intermittent, the shares chiefly dealt in being Easy Lovell and Frank Mills, which have advanced—the laster about 7s. 6d, per share; also, Ghear LAEXEV to 221. On Aug. 29 the directors decided on a bonus of 4s, per share on the old (12,500) shares, in addition to the dividend of 1bs., whilst the new share (2500) are to pay 5s, per share dividend, after which it is stated the new and old shares will participate equally in future dividends. CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED and CHIVERTON have both failen in value; but at the lower price the former mine attracts stiention, whilst in the latter sellers at the moment predominate.

stated the new and old shares will participate equally in fature dividends. CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED and CHIVERTON have both fallen in value; but at the lower price the former mine attracts attention, whilst in the latter sellers at the moment predominate over buyers. For all low-priced shares the public appear chiefly to consult the advertisements as the best medium for this class of shares, which frequently yield cent, per cent. or more. Fair examples of this, whatever their merits, may be given in Wiesat Luddott and Lady Berrha. The same thing will happen, and before long, in Rose-warne Consols, North Minera, Great South Chiverton, South Darren, and probably Prince or Wales, since circumstances influencing the public, such as the cheapness of money, the excellent prospects for the finishing of the harvest, and the termination of the sea-side recreations, will very soon re-establish activity in all the speculative markets. Epitish mines thounded.

he busy arena of the London market, I resume my usual weekly remarks upon the arious mines that have commanded my attention during the past few weeks. In my ast communication to the Journal I ventured to offer an opinion relative to the merits of East Wheal Lovell, and the chances of a rise in the price of the shares, since which vesting public learn wisdom. I would see with these respective concerns to compare their merits, and give me a value reason. With these respective concerns to compare their merits, and give me a value reason. It is disparity in their market prices? I say, without fear of contradiction, South Darren is a better property, both present and prospective, than either East Grenville, Wheat Grenville, or South Condurrow, and will be paying dividends to the shareholders while the others are making calls. I wish my readers to mark this, and see how far I am correct before the end of the present year. West Curvexron is still maintaining its position as the best lead mine in England, although it must be admitted that the dividend of II. 5s, per share for three months is not at all adequate to the current price of the shares. The credit balance, including ore soid, on the day of the meeting, amounted to about 14,0001, after the payment of the dividend. Why the executive only divided 3750/L is a question I cannot solve; at any rate, the shareholders possess a splendid property, that will give them increased dividends for many years. Whill writing about West Chiverton, I would sak what attention has been paid to the adjoining ground—Chiverron Moor? Seeing that the whole of the vast riches of West Chiverton, as the shares may be bought at less than cost price.

The avesant dulness, and decline is the shares may be bought at less than cost price.

on the sour coursing the shareholders that the late mishap in the not to have influenced the sale of a single share, and I strongly urchase of every share that is offered at the present reduced price sensor and the sale of a single share and is trongly urchase of every share that is offered at the present reduced price sensor share the present of the present complete in their sour case in the sale that the position than they have done for some eighteen months o extend that Wheel Graph and East Wheel Carlly have for the present share for the present share the sale of the present share the sale of the and nothing would induce me to do so unless I felt the greatest confidence in their soon attaining a more favourable position than they have done for some eighteen months or two years. The prospects of both Wheal Grylls and East Wheal Grylls have improved so much of late, that it is not at all improbable that both of these mines will attain the price they have hitherto commanded—344, and 144, respectively. Whoever buys them at present prices may rely upon seeing a very large profit before the end of the current year. "What a splendid profit I should have made upon Great Laxey shares if Thebably in less than 12 months hence the same remark will be applicable to GREAT NORTH LAXEY. There is everything to indicate Great North Laxey becoming an equally valuable property. Those who bought their shares at 34, should now increase their interest to as great an extent as they can afford, while the shares are to be had at 24. The next meetseer overcome, and the bottom or the mine soon we seen, which are to be in a least seen of an of the returns increased. About 50 tons of good quality blende do in Tuesday last, and a similar quantity will be sampled before the next. There is not a mine in the Chiverton district, with the exception of West that is making such returns of ore; and there is not a mine in the district habetter prospects of success than North Chiverton, and that at no distant hese shares are very cheap. There is a gradually improving tone in the Mint, and now the summer holidays are drawing to a close we may fairly anticibuleness in the autumn and the close of the year.—P.S. East Lovell report

From Mr. WILLIAM LEBEAN:—All Hilliptortunes of the is greater firm has been and share Markets during the last four or five days. There is greater firm ness in prices, with an upward tendency, and more business has been done with the class of investors. The favourable change in the weather for the completion of the harvest than acquaines we now have that in bulk it will be an average one, so that no large im with, the stock of each being now so large as to produce a conviction that any objective price of money, as it was feared there would be, but be contrary, the Banks' rates of discount will—before this appears in print, be lowered, all concur to induce persons having money to Invest to look and and on the work of the state of the sum of the state of the standard of the state of the standard of the state of

the Mining Share Market the business of the week has not been very partaken of the movement that has shown itself elsewhere. The ivente have taken place in Hingsron Down and East Lovell has cr has partaker of the movement that has shown itself disewhere. The improvement known to have taken place in Hixosrow Dows and East Lovell. has created a good demand for the chare during the last fornight, and the laster have maintained their improved price. If the former have not quite done so, it is not because any change has taken place in the mine other than favourable. Within eight or ten days the 180, east of the engine-shaft, improved from 801 to 781, per fathom, and the end west of the shaft from 851, to 701, per fathom, and the improvement continues. Grant Laxer hares have advanced in price, and they must continue to do so. The report and accounts to be presented to the meeting, on the 18th, e.g. in all respects, most satisfactory, one of the items being the declaration of a bonus of 4s. per share, in addition to the usual two-mouthly dividend of 10s. The sales of ore during the six months, from January to July, have realized 33,8911, 14s. 9d., while the cost, including income tax, has been 18,8661, 15s. 7d., leaving a balance of 18,8121, 18s. 6d. This, I take it, will be deemed a very astisfactory state of things, always bearing in mind that, to make these returns, and to pay these dividends and because, the directors are not exhausting the mine, but are, on the contrary, continually increasing their reserves. I shall not be long before I see the sharer reaching the price which I predicted they would before next March. The younger branches of the Laxer family hold their promising position, and the shareholders in the Grant North Laxer are daily looking for something very satisfactory touching the lode in the 73 fm. level. The Chrivatrone ontinue to interest all who have any stake in mining affairs, their development being calculated to give an impetus to mining enterprise generally. At Chrivatrone Mine they are progressing in draining the bottom of the 58 m, without sustaining any disappointment, but until that is effected the market price of the shares will not much vary.

At GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON the

on to buy while shares are to be had at the low price atically repeated. EAST CARN BREA shares should be should also those of CHIVERTON MOOR. GREAT WIS to price, but without may reason to be found in the \$\text{\$\chi\$}\$, recover, as will also, I have no doubt, CLIFFORD. is emphatically repeat time—as should also the ada little in price, but

declined a little in price, but without may reason to be found in the mine itself, and thay must, therefore, recover, as will also, I have no doubt, CLEFFORD AMAGAMATES.

From Mr. James Hume: —It is very satisfactory to note the increased activity in the Mining Market during the last week; it gives evidence that the increased resulting public are alive to the importance of prompt action in the way of securing seed things whilst they can. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the present low quantities are the result of years of depression, brought about a way of securing seed tations are the result of years of depression, brought about a variety of adverse every reason to infer that all sound and legitimate adventures will shortly result their former standing. A great stimmine to activity would be a few good discovering, and there are soveral mines which promise very soon to supply this designation. Many adventurers are able, with some degree of certainty, to anticipate in provements semiciently to guide their operations; but there are others to whom a hint is acceptable and useful as to what may be bought, having the greates chance in the SOUTH COMDUNATION of the commencement of investments the most attractive thank has been sunk to the 30 ander adit (being 50 fathoms from surface), and is entracted to be completed to the 60 in another four months. The 30 is driven west in a speedy look to within a few fathoms of the commencement of the orey lode passed over for 20 fathoms by the 30, at which shallow depth the value has been in places 461, per fathom. Within a day or two the 30 will be driven into this course of ore, of the nature of the richest deposits of modern time; there seems, therefore, no risk in keyning such shares with such prospects, as it is quite likely the mine may open up in a few months to be worth 101, per share on unwards. Great You, as a dividend min, is a great favourite, and, as such, commands a high price in the market, being will supported at 30 to 30½. The mine is rich; but the rep

supported at 35 to 35 %. The mine has a faith of previous supported at 35 to 35 %. The mine has a faith of a f the prices marked in last week's Journal; doubtless this can be explained by those who were misled in the matter. The mine has been rigidly tested by inspections, and the most careful enquiries of large holders, and the shares would seem to be intrinsically worth as much as ever they have been. Any holder knowing the position of the preparity would certainly not part with his interest but at a profit.—Great Laxer: A beam will, it is said, be given with the forthcoming dividend, and should they continue to further advance. Hinggrow Down has much improved, and should they continue to gay open or a ground as at present, dividends will be resumed ere long. CREEGE and GAWTON are also worthy of notice.

iurther advance. Himogrou Down has much improved, and should they continue to lay open ore ground as at present, dividends will be resumed ere long. Carson and Gawton are also worthy of notice.

From Mr. JOHN BATTERS:—Since the close of last week the weather, although somewhat unsettled, has been sufficiently favourable to admit of considerable progress being made with harvest work, and whilst the fears that prevailed in reference to the ultimate yield have been modified very materially, the purchasers of grain for this country in foreign markets have been greatly checked. Should the weather continue as fine as it has been in the last few days, it is hoped that the crop, although it may fall beneath an average, will yet be ample, considering the large stocks of old wheat im the country, to prevent any serious derangement of the money market from foreign of one of the principal influences weighing upon them recently, and, with some slight discinuations at intervals, there has during the last few days been a general and progressive improvement, which has received an additional impeture market from foreign indicated the state of the s

## FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for July:—

Mines. Ore. Per cent. Copper,
Raipps. Tons 30 444 1-256
Old Mine 180 444 7-200
United Mines 12 444 0-244
Quenangen. 105 644 6-825

from appearances, we may expect to find the vein shifted, and probably a litt dered; but the change is not likely to be of long duration; in the east end of it the lode is 2 ft., worth 1/4 ton of ore per fm.

At the United Mines there is but little change to remark on. The under p

the lodest Ward's continues about 2 ft, wide, with saving work intermixed. They at Woodfail's turn out good paying work, and the lode in the shallow working rather improved.

QUARNANGEN.—As you are aware, Cedar's lode has been worked by a foot stop 7 fms. long, which, when about 3½ fms. deep, was shortened to about half the land the stoping confined to the richest ground in the east end; at this point the lot s. long, which, when about 3½ fms. deep, was shortened to about hal bite stoping confined to the richest ground in the east and; at this point on some 3 fms. deeper, or (say) 6½ fms. from surface, where its averagual, if not richer than before seen, but owing to the great increase cure state of the ground, we were compelled to suspend operations on the

less be made known to you shortly.—CHARLES TRELESS.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, July 27: The estimate of the produce of No. 16

was a little exceeded, and it gave 156 marcs, out of which we have dispatched a far to
the mint weighing 137 marcs 5 ozs., value about \$1196, but the particulars I have so,
yet received, expecting, however, to remit them shortly. Torts No. 15 in a fair way
yet received, expecting, however, to remit them shortly. Torts No. 15 in a fair way
of reduction, and will probably be washed in the course of another sixteen or eighteen
days. Towards torta No. 18 we have about 70 cargas at the hacienda of San Pascai
ground, and about 30 cargas at the mine, making 100 cargas, and i expect it will require
the produce of two or three weeks more to complete the quantity of 150 cargas for a
torts of the usual size. During the present month the sumpress have been stoping the
ore ground from the shaft westward, and in doing this a vapid roomsiderable length, and
ore ground from the shaft westward, and in doing this a vapid roomsiderable length, and
ore ground from the shaft westward, and in doing this a vapid roomsiderable length, and
about 1 ft. in width, has been met with, lined with rich ore, and though not a thick
about 1 ft. in width, has been met with, lined with rich ore, and though not a thick
about 1 ft. in width, has been met with, lined with rich ore, and though not a thick
whas not, on the whole, given so much ore as in the stopes above, we purpose to
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have has not, on the whole, given so much ore as in the stopes above, we purpose to
have has not, on the whole, given so much ore as in the stopes above, we purpose to
have hand to the very in little stopes and the shaft and at the stopes and the shaft
and at present we have had be able to sink many and at less be made known to you shortly.—CHARLES TRELEASE.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, July 27: The estimate of the produce of No. 16

SEPT. 2, 1865.

Sept. 2, 1865.

In the stope 2 varms high, west of rise, over the Esperanna level, the orey part in one. In the stope sent of rise the lock is de the lock is called in the stope of the lock is detailed in the stope of the lock is detailed to the lock of the lock is detailed to the lock of the lock is detailed to the lock of the lock of the lock is detailed to the lock of the lock of

The outlay on this mine for the month of of one amounted to \$1670.

Sr. John Del Rey.—Morro Velho, July 29: Produce, second division of July, 11 days, 10,000 oits.; yield, 5:888 oits. per ton; remittance, 73,464 oits. = 70%4, lbs. troy.

East Del Rey.—William Treloar, July 31: At this mine the works are progressing very regularly and salisfactorily at the various points of operation. We have worked regularly upon the lode in the bottom of the mine during the month, and we are edging lack our works, as it were, under the pillar in course of leaving. On the 50th inst. we intersected, at No. 3 level west, the bottom of the old Tatoo workings blow Bernardo's. This was an agreeable surprise, as we had calculated upon having several fathous to drive, and 2 or 3 fms. of ground to expend either by rising or sinking to effect a communication with this point. These workings are much larger than I use led to expect, and it is with pleasure I have to inform you that a good lode has mide its appearance, which we could not see before on account of the water; I need sourcely say that arrangements are being made for working it. This lode is, I believe, a continuation of that we have in No. 2 level west, as it agrees with the angle of dip. and, ifso there is undoubtedly a valuable piece of ground standing between the two levils. In No. 2 level west the lode is much the same as when last referred to. We are extending westward at as great an angle as we can conveniently work in order to obtain as much underhand stoping as possible on the lode.—Smithy Level: A little more lodey matter has made its appearance, and we are gradually gaining towards the north, or main lode. At Fawcett's the setts for collaring up the shaft are all fixed, the pamping-work has been completed, and the water drained. Our produce for the month is 2372 oits, and I see no reason why it abould not be the same figure next month. You will, no doubt, be piessed to hear that the Earl of Dondonald and Mr. Cropp have paid us a visit; they remained here a day or two

china-CLAY Working is, or rather has been, one of the most profitable and regular paying of the numerous sources of Cornwall's wealth. The numerous handsome villas, with their tastefully laid out gardens, in the neighbourhood of St. Austell, attest the fact, whilst a drive across the country will astonish a stranger, as he will wonder where all the clay can possibly be consumed. The thousands on thousands of tons being continually carted to port will at once convince him of the great value this apparently trifling article is to Cornish commerce. Vessels are being loaded for almost every country in Europe, but, of course, by far the largest consumption is in Great Britain. Numerous new works are projected, for great as is the supply, greater still is the demand. Formerly the "clay harvest," as it was termed, depended, in a great measure, on the dynass of the season; now, however, almost every claywork has its well-contived drying-store, so that the quantity raised and prepared is far more regular and better conditioned than under the old system. Many of the largest works are the properties of individuals who have enriched themselves, and are thus enabled to carry out their works independently and cheaply. Many are the properties of joint-stock companies; these amply repay their adventurers, whilst the owners of the soil derive princely revences from what is generally a barren waste at the surface. May the works go on and prosper.

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## Mining Correspondence.

BRUTOR—W. Honking, Aug. 21: We have such respect engine-shaft to the 30, and shall at some make propagations for extending a level westward on the some of the lodg: a beau very brank and the lodgs, though miscralized throughout, has not been cite; mose attitude to the west of this shaft, however, at the level above the ground is soft and additional to the west of this shaft, however, at the level above the ground is soft and additional to the west of this shaft, however, at the level above the ground is soft and additional to the shaft of the shaft, however, at the level above the ground is not west with all possible dispatch towards it. The 15, driving west, he shaft to be called the level with all possible dispatch towards it. The 15, driving west, he shaft to be called the level with all this level is very large.

If the shaft is the shaft is all the shaft is all the shaft is the shaft in the shaft is all the shaft in the shaft is all the shaft is the shaft in the shaft in the shaft is all the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft in the shaft in the shaft is the shaft in the shaft in the shaft is well in the shaft in the

DARREN.—R. Williams, Ang. 30: The stope in back of the 15 fm. level west looks just as for some time past. The ground in Oliver's is a little harder, with less water than formerly, but the lode is unproductive. The pitch, at 10!, per ton, and pay all cost, in Lavel Coed, looks very well, and if the ore holds the men will get good wages

DARREN.—R. Williams, Ang. 30: The slope in back of the 15 fm. level west tooks just as for some time past. The ground in Oliver's is a little hander, with ins water and a few control of the control of

ishaft, sinking below the deep abid level and in the 10 west. We hope to complete the cutting down and making good North Bosorne shaft (by the next setting-day) to the deep adit, 60 fms. from surface. The carpenters are getting up whims on North Bosorne and the engine-shafts.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—T. Corfield, Ang. 31: The lode in the deep adit end, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with good stones of copper ore, and presenting a better appearance than for some time past; we believe that this and is now very near the elvan course, and that an important improvement may be expected. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fethom.

EAST WHEAL CLICEN-LILE.—George R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 36: Setting Report: The 85 west to four men, at 71. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, of peach, &c., with stones of ore; here the ground is locking much better, hence we calculate on meeting with an improvement. The 75 cross-cut north to four men, at 81. Per fm.; we got into a soft piece of ground, with which we could not make any progress, hence we were obliged to drive a side ite, although we believe we were close upon the lode. The 75 west to four men, at 51. Ids. per fm.; lode worth 251. per fm. who were close upon the lode. The 75 west to four men, at 51. Ids. per fathour; the lode here is greatly improving, and we think we shall have a still greater improvement shortly. The stope above the 16 west to four men, at 61. per fm.; lode worth 251. per fm. The winze to sink believe the 65 cast to four men, at 61. Per fm.; lode worth 251. per fm. The winze to sink believe the 65 cast to four men, at 61. Per fm.; lode worth 261. per fm. The 35 west to four men, at 52. Per fm.; lode worth 106. per fm. The 35 west to four men, at 52. Per fm.; lode worth 107. Per fm. The 35 west to four men, at 52. Per fm.; lode worth 108. per fm. The 35 west to four men, at 52. Per fm.; lode worth 108. per fm. The 35 west to four men, at 52. Per fm.; lode worth 108. per fm.

cross-coll, is 10 in. works to generally a barren waste at the surrace. Any tree works go on and proper.

Rinsvido State Quarky Company—of the course of in the Journal of Aug. 19, in noticing that occurred in the Journal of Aug. 19, in noticing that occurred in the Journal of Aug. 19, in noticing that occurred in the Journal of Aug. 19, in noticing that occurred in the Journal of Aug. 19, in noticing that occurred in the Journal of Aug. 19, in noticing that the course of the Company's the Company's the course of the Company's the course of the Company's th

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Poliard, Aug. 80: In the eng, overy effort is made. We have not the least hindrance piles at present, and is a little dis we find it about I ft. wide, compos tones of tin, and letting out more FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nichol laking below the 115. Is

down satisfactorily, the ground being much that of the lode, in the 115 north, which is yield ore, and apparently improving. The three ng as follows:—The north one, 11/6 ton; the ewis. We are still engaged filling the wide. the 115, is going an down the west p We have taker

orth, through the new airorth, through the through the through the negline-shaft is rath
orth, I calling, Aug. 30: Our progress in sinking the engine-shaft is rath
or the 21 fm. level 7 fms. 3½ ft. The ground is very kindly for or
the the south side of the shaft ift. while, composed of peach, mandic, a
through the per fm. The cross-cut north, in the 21 west, is n
aliding 1½ ton per fm. The cross-cut north, in the 21 west, is n
aliding 1½ ton per fm. The cross-cut north, in the 21 west, is n
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Is above what was estimated last week.

NY COPPER.—George Rows, Aug. 28: Our present prospects are exceeding!
The part of lode being carried in the 50, east from cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide
per fan, and showing indications of further improvement. We are basily
dressing ore for the next sampling. There is no paticular change in any
of operation since lest reported.

HILL.—Aug. 31, 78.—31. GAWTON COPPER

on are now put to cut a plat in the bo

ther point of operation eince lest reported.

GOLCH HILL,—Aug. 31: The shaftmen are now put to cut a pit to too far to draw with tackle; the lode in the bottom, when we fit wide, and I should think would yield I ton per fin.—In fact, then 5 cuts. In a stem in the beginning of the week.

GREAT BRIGAN.—John Trediznick, Aug. 31: The present who eastern part of the mine, on Wheal Saturday lode. Since the lominant leads the workings, and holed to the end drivan west of shaft, tilsted this part of the mine for future working. The 10 is extinated they part of the mine for future working. The 10 is extinated they apt of the mine for future working. The 10 is extinated they have taken for many continuous properties of the saturday between the productive grounds of the productive grounds of the productive grounds and the productive grounds are such as the productive grounds and the productive grounds are such as the saturday and the saturday are fine the productive grounds and the saturday are fine the productive grounds and the saturday are fine the saturday and the saturday are saturday and the saturday are saturday. ch has well ver west of the ne the end is no e lode in the en this part of time time.

8 fms., the last 20 fms. driving has been in productive gramm, iriven by four men, at 5i. 15s. per fm. We have taken down the lode in them has further improved in the bottom of the level; present value for copper or fathom. Judging from the coming in of this ore the dip is west, and I have a good shoot of ore will be met with in the bottom of the said level. We a good shoot of ore will be met with in the bottom of the said level. We a go a winne below the 10, 38 fms. west of the new shaft, by four men, at 5i. per fm own about 14 feet. The lode is 18 inches wide, composed of spar, capel, mund piper ore—6i.a kindly appearance. I anticipate a good improvement at this pol sink a little deeper, and the lode becomes more settled. We are stoping the ba 10, west of the new shaft, by four men, at 3i. 5s. per fathom; the lode is wor paper ore 5i. per fm. The stope in back of the said level, west of No. 2 winze, paper ore 5i. per fm. The stope in back of the said level, west of No. 2 winze, as the present value, for 8 fms. in length, 6i, per fm.

n the south part of the mine can be considerable time. The 60 end, drive me is worth from 401, to 501, per fathe to new ground, but we are still push of ore ground to the south of our preor, but the rise in the roof of the sam change in the 100 driving south int icipation of discovering new runs of The stopes in the roof of the 155 are Takes is no change in the 100 curving south into now ground, our we are still passing it on, in smitelpation of discovering new runs of ore ground to the south of our present workings. The stopes in the roof of the 155 are worth about 10 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 165 and 190 ends have undergone no important change since is at report. The 210, driving north of the Weish shaft, is still unproductive. In the 200 we are cross-cutting-east, as there is very little doubt that the eastern and more productive part of the lode is standing off in that direction, and that the level for several fathoms has been driven on the western part of the lode. The sump sinking below the 190, immediately over the 200 end, is worth 100t, per fathom. The 180 fathom level end is still improving, and is now worth full 40t, per fax, with a prospect of urther improvement. The lode in the 165 end at present is small, and worth only about 30t, per fan, but I have no doubt will scon open out again, and resume its former productiveness. The stopes in the roof of this level are very good for lead and blende, varying from 100t. to 180t, per fathom for a considerable length. This, of course, is on the east tode, and is a splendid prospect for the future, when viewed in connection with the 155, and other levels above on the same lode, neither of which is sufficiently advanced to penetrate, for some little time, this ran of ore ground. The 155 end is now up within a few fathoms, and is worth at present about 40t, per fm.

The lode in the 110 end north, or rather the western part, on which we have lastly been driving, is small, and comparatively poor; ave lately been driving, is small, and s-cut to the eastern part, which, in all The rise and stopes in the roof of this

per fathom, and will, no doubt, continue about the same until a communication is ed with Dumbell's Mine, as the lode in the 35, both north and south of Dumbell's sump, is precisely of the same character, and of about the same until a communication is ethe sinking below the 85 next month. The two air-sumps sinking below the north and the other south of the usain sump, are each in good lead ground. I no change to notice in Agnessh's shaft, or in any of the new trials. EAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. Wm. Crase, M. Jenkin, Aug. 30: No change has oired in Vivian's engine-shaft worthy of remark since last week's report. The got King's shaft will be completed to the 35 in about a week from this date, and viring of the said level west be commenced towards Sleggam's; the tode in the shaft better, and is producing saving work for copper ore. At Sleggam's shaft, sinking the 70, we have again overtaken the water; the lode in the obtom continues to rth 254, per fm. The lode in the rise above the 70 is worth 71, per fm. The north-east caunter 60, west of Sleggam's, is worth 61, per fm. No other alteration has taken place the part of the part of the part week.

EAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rows. Ann.

I the 60, west of Sieggans, is worth on per ming the past week.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Aug. 30: The lode in the 73 fm. level if, wide, and improving fast in appearance; the lode is of an open and broken or, which is a favourable sign, and yielding rich lumps of ore. In the 73 fathe orth we so far appear to be in a bard bar of ground; the lode, however, is 3 of me containing a little ore. The lode in the 60 end continues to improve, as not reak, now about 1 ft, wide, and well mixed with lead. No particular chang dits north and couth, although in the latter there are signs of a change for the GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 39: In the adit end east the slavourable for driving, and the men are enaking good progress. r, is 2 ft. wide

MEAT RETALLACE. — M. Reynolog, about the marchast may have a second of diving, and the men are making the second of the second o

rected as fast as possible. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Aug. 30: The lode in Llyle's shaft clow the 166 fm. level, is still looking very promising, and is producing 1 ton

re per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, H. Tregoning, Aug. 30: Hill Brothern legime-shaft: The ground in the 75 cross-cut, south of shaft, has become more favour-hie for driving, and the end is still in a beautiful elvan, which is letting out a quantity of water. The ground in the 63 cross-cut south is without much change to notes since the last report.—Buckley's Shaft: The lode in the 25, east of shaft, is 4 feet ride, and worth 101, per fathom. The lode in the stopes below this level is 4½ ft. wide worth 124, per fathom; and in the stopes in the back of this level 3½ ft. wide, worth 4, per fathom. Our tribute pitches are without change since our last communication.

om. Our tribute pliches are without comes and the still looking well. It of Saturday next 4 tons of tin, and the tin ground is still looking well. Sterday 3 tons of tin, at 531. 4s. per ton.

WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Tradinnick, C. Bawden, Aug. 26: At the geat from Harvey's engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 101. per copper and tin. In Offord's shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 5 ft. h for tin and copper 454, per fm. The lode in the 140, east from said shaft, is, worth 101. per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the 130, east from Mathew's shaft, is 12 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, but not sufficient to value. The in the 120, driving west from Offord's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth for copper The lode in the rise is the back of the 110, east from Mathew's shaft, is a producing low quality tinstuff; the same remark applies to the winze low the 100, west of Walker's shaft. The lode in the 100, driving east from haft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 355, per fm. for tin. The lode in the stope in back relevel, west from said shaft, is worth 251, per fm. The lode in Walker's and below the 90, is worth 501, per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft. by 6 ft. n the 90 fm. level end, driving east from Walker's shaft, is worth 301, per fm. The lode in the rise in back of this level, against Walker's shaft, is the 80, is worth 50 for the part carried, 12 ft. by 6 ft., 251, per fm. The lode in the add driving east from Walker's shaft, is a present disordered. The lode in the lost of the lo at present disordered. The lode in the it, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10', per fathon communicate the 50 rise with Walker' The ground in the 36 cross-cut, south letting out water freely; we think we

Conques Franches: The 95, driving cast, is producing stamping work. The Tugg does not be straightful to the constraint of the 16, driving cast, is producing stamping work. The Tugg does not be straightful to the constraint of the information of the 16, driving south.—Carmacal: The lode in the 18 driving as the lede is found here to be hard and west, consequently spars and expensive to driving as the lede is found here to be hard and west, consequently spars and expensive to driving as the lede is found here to be hard and west, consequently spars and expensive to driving the state of the 144, driving east, is at present disordered by a cross-sourse; we expect an improvement here when we get through the disordered ground. Holder the 16, driving east, is at present disordered by a cross-sourse; we expect as improvement here when we get through the disordered ground. Holder the 18 driving east, is at present disordered by a cross-sourse; we expect as improvement of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, composed of proper state of the shart is 4 ft. wide, worth shart is 4 ft. wide, worth shart is 4 ft. the shart is 4 ft. wide, worth shart is 4 ft. the shart is 4 ft. wide, worth shart is 4 ft. wide, worth shart is 4 ft. wide, worth about 10, per fm.

At King's shaft, shaft, sinking below the 43, the lode in the 40, civing east of the 43, the lode in 156 k. wide, worth 43, per fm. At Raed's 35, driving east of Reed's shaft, on Reed's 16de, is 16 k. wide, worth 43, per fm. The lode in the 43, civing east of said shaft, on same lode, is 10 tn. wide, worth 43, per fm. Hallwood.—J. Rees, Aug. 27: At our setting to-day the level at Scar Hand was at to two men, at 63-s. per fm. Stope No. 2 is set to two men, at 60s. per fm., worth 4 control of the 45 civing the 4

ser fathem. Stope No. 3 is set at 66s. per fathom, worth I tens of one per seasons thange at Trough.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, Ang. 23: The lode in the stopes in back of the 25 is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The sinking of the ventilating shaft at West Hawk-moor progresses very satisfactority. The parcel of tin ore soid realised 651, 13s. 4d.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Aug. 30: Saturday last being our monthly setting-day, the following bargains were let:—The fiait-rod engine-shaft to sink below the 30 fm. level, by six men, stent the month, at 16s. per fathom. The lode in the present bottom of the shaft is much improved, worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the 30 fm. level east is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of one; set to drive by foar men, at 31, 10s. per fathom, stent the month. The stopes in the back of the 30 fm. level, by six men, stent 5 fms., at 22, per fathom: the lode is worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level (the 30) is 3 ft. wide, worth in places from 4 to 5 tons of good quality ore per fathom. We are exceedingly busy engaged in the dressing department, and calculate to have already dressed on the floors 50 tons of good quality ore towards the next sampling. Our last samplings of ore, weighed off on Friday last, amounted to 82 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs.

and calculate to have already dressed on the most ampling. Our last samplings of ore, weighed off on Friday last, amounted to \$2 tons 13 ewis. 2 qrs.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Aug. 31: In the 53 we are driving by the side of the lode; when last broken down it was about 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 41 west is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quarts, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or \$I, per fathom. In the 41 east the ground in the cross-cut is favourable for driving through. The lode in the 30 east is about 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 6 tons, or 18I, per fathom. We have just now several small vughs in this end, which has reduced it in value, but hope to see an improvement again shortly. In the cross-cut driving south from the 30 the ground is moderately easy for exploring. The tribute department the same as usual.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, Aug. 35: The sump-shaft measured 2 fms. 2 ft. sunk, making 8 fms. 0 ft. 2 in. below the 10; set to sink for the remainder of the lift by eight men, at 16I, ner fm.; the ground here is still favourable for sinking, and the branches con-

sining good stones of tin.
LEAWOOD.—John Daw, Aug. 30: In the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide,
unarts. prian, mundic, with spots of copper ore—a promising end; the same andic, with spots of copper ore—a promising end; the same remark will east. In the cross-cut north from the 19 west the ground is easy for ing out more water, which leads us to believe there is a lode near. In the a is 5 ft. wide, composed of quarts, prian, white iron, and mundlo—a very ryleiding lead. The sumpmen are making good progress in cutting plat.

J. Tregay, Aug. 28: The 80 measured 4 ft. 6 in. driven south into the fit. driven east on its course; the lode here is 7 ft. wide, and no south principally of mundle, peach, and stones of copper ore. We purpose ut north at the 80, to reach the north part of the lode; to drive by six east the lode is still unsettled, but the ground for a great many fathoms and gray concer ore in the heads, and the water is coming from the end promising end
MAUDLIN.—J.
and 1 fm. 1 ft.
cut

men. In the 70 east the lode is still unsettled, but the ground for a great many fathoms men. In the 70 east the lode is still unsettled, but the ground for a great many fathoms contains native and grey copper ore in the beads, and the water is coming from the end much mineralised; we have driven here in the month 2 fms. 2 ft.—West Mine: The lode in the 20 is divided into branches, from its proximity to the cross-course, these branches containing spots of copper ore. The cross-cut has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., and 1 fm. driven on the course of the lode.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregny, Aug. 29: The men having been all paid, the following bargains were set:—The 30 cross-cut to drive north, by six men, at 71. per fm. The 80 east to drive by two men, at 31. per fm. The 70 east to drive by two men, at 61.10s. per fathom.—West Mine: The 20 west, by two men, at 31, per fm. The 20 east, by two men, at 11. 10s, per fm. The men all refused at the prices offered on Saturday, but have all our state of the mines then offered.

ains were set:—The S
ast to drive by two mee
fathom.—West Mine
sen, at 11. 10s. per fm.
il now taken at the pri
MINERA UNION.—
the price is to better

east to drive by two bears.

The 20 west, by two men, at 34, per im. The 20 west, by two men, at 34, per im.

The men, at 14. 10s, per fm. The men all refused at the prices offered on Saturday, but have all now taken at the prices then offered.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Aug. 31: Brabner's Shaft: There is no alteration in the pitch in bottom of the 60 yard level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 1/5 ton of lead per fathom. The pitch in beck of this level is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fathom, and very promising. There is no alteration in any other portion of the mine.

MANTEOS.—R. Williams, Aug. 30: We have begun to drive east on the course of the lode newly cut in the south cross-cut, east of the brook. It is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, with some stones of lead occasionally, and spotted throughout. I hope that as we enter deeper ground to the east we shall have a favourable change. So far it is a very kindly lode.

NANTY.—August 26: The lode in the 10, going north of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide.
NANTY.—August 26: The lode in the 10, going north of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide.
NANTY.—August 26: The lode winze, is 5 feet wide, producing good stones of lead ore, and for the last 4 fms. in driving the lode for about half the height of the end has yielded fully 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 10, below the deep adit, going north of winze, is 5 feet wide, producing good stones of performs of the producing good stones of lead ore, and for the law with the utmost dispatch.

New EAST RUSSELL.—J. Glifford, Aug. 28: In the 27 fm. level cross-cut north we have intersected the north lode, and cut into it about 2 ft., the same being composed of capale, with a little under intermixed, and very war, promising olde, showing strong of capale, with a little under intermixed and very war, letting out a little water; this, end is being suspended for the time, and have resumed driving the 27 west on the course of the lode, which is full 5 ft. wide, composed principally of quarts, peach, and monded

nded for the time, and have resumed driving the 27 west on the course is full 5 ft. wide, composed principally of quarts, peach, and mundic, copper ore intermixed—a very promising end, and good ground for nge to report on in the tribute pitch in back of the adit since my last. RKNE.—E.—G. George, Wm. Mitchell, April 30: The lode in Bickford's with a leader of copper ore on the south part, worth 81, per fm. The to Bickford's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive; in the same level ride, producing good stones of tin and copper ore. The two stopes in wel are each worth 101, per fm. The stope in the back of the same name shaft, is worth 61, per fm. The lode in the 74, driving west of this level is worth 101, per fm. The lode in the 67, driving west in below this level, cast of Bickford's shaft, is worth 101, per fm. The lode in the 67, driving west below this level, cast of Bickford's shaft, is worth 101, per fm. The of the 68 is worth 61, per fm. The lode in the 67, driving West of the 68 is worth 62, per fm. The lode in the 69, west of Bickford's , at present unproductive.

to whose such as the back of the 58 is worth 61, per 1m. The loue in site xu, rest.

In the back of the 58 is worth 61, per 1m. The loue in site xu, rest.

REW TERLEIGH.—S. Michell, Aug. 28: Our pay and setting took place to-day, and the following are the tutwork bargains set:—The 50 to drive west by six men, at 41. 10s, per fm. The 60 to drive west by six men, at 62. 5s, per fm. The 60 to drive west by six men, at 64. 5s, per fm. The 60 to drive west of the 60 by four men, at 31. per fm. The 70 to drive west by four men, at 91. 10s, per fm. The new shaft to sink below the 40 by four men, at 52, per fm. The 40 to drive west of the shaft by two men, at 21. 5s, per fm. The 60 to file set at 10 per fm. The 60 to file set at 10 per fm. The 60 to file set at 10 per fm. A stope in the back of the leafs, by two men, at 21. 5s. per fm. A stope in the back of the shaft by two men, at 21. 5s. per fm. A stope in the back of the shaft by two men, at 21. 5s.

open. d, Aug. 31: The stopes in back of the 30, wes There is no change in driving the 10 wes ckard's shaft, sinking below Trowse adit, stil

1/4 ton of good quality blend est will produce 1/4 ton of ble clow this level, by six men; nom, and occasionally rich stor n; the m put to stope the back of tons of rich quality blende to notice in either of the gnes Quay, two parcels of

cwis, realising 3001, 16s. 5d.

NORTH LEVANT.—Jas. Bennetts, J. Thomas, Aug. 30: The lode in Law's engine haft, sinking below the 100, has improved during the past week from 7l. to 10l. The 00 west is worth 1l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 85 west is still in a disordered state, he 85, now driving east on Wheal Game lode, is worth 5l. per fathom. The winze in ottom of the 85, west of Law's shaft, is worth 2l. 10s. per fm. The winze in bottom of the 7l. wast of Wheal Game shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. The winze in bottom of the 1stepl., east of Wheal Game shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. The tribute department a without charge.

lode is 21/4 ft. wide, all saving work for tin. torion weight good stones of ore, third in the reducing good stones of ore per fm. The lode in the reducing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the reducing the period to no fore per fm. NORTH WHEAL BOBERT.—Wm. Godden, NORTH WHEAL BOBERT.—Wm. Godden, was an another person of the man to the person of the perso

in a few days.

OKEL TOR.—Wm. Metherell, Aug. back of the 80, will yield 3 tons of cop 55, continues to took very promising;
(m. The lode in the 65 end, driving OLD GUNNISLAKE.

rtin's we anticipate improvements. In the 130 a month; ground hard for driving. In the 130 we for the 130 were winze is worth 25t, per fan, the 130 were winze is worth 25t, per fan, the 130 ker in the within 6 fms, of the south paraways granite at the 120, it becomes advise has according to the tribute of tribute of the tribute of the tribute of the tribute of the tribu 8101c. In the collection of this winze will be res 38 west the sinking of this winze will be res suspension of the 100 winze; there remain ab in back of the 90.—Now Shaft: This has be-the lods here is disordered by the cross-course.

cross-out, the lode is 2 it. wide, and worth 11.1, he lode is also 2 ft. wide, and worth 12, per fat shaft. Flat and Cowling's lodes are still 6 ft wide, worth also 71. the Flat lode is disordered by a gossan, now wor below this level, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 301. ring west, south of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 301.

PENTRE LYGAN.

PENTRE LYGAN.—F. Evans, Aug. 23: We have cut the cross-cut south—in fact, we have two lodes there; one is produced of lead ore, and the other is rather small. The first-named is are now about to drive a few fathoms on its course; it appewhich has produced so much lead in the mine.

FOLBREEN.—Aug. 28: Tregay's lode, in the 12 fm. level, pretty good; there were 2 fms. 4ft. 6 in. driven last month, wh 14 cwts. of tin; this shows the end to be worth 13!, per fathom. The 22 fm. level is still being driven as and three boys, at 6!. 15s. per fathom. We are driving in this of cutting the south part of Tregay's lode—the part on which level over. I calculate on reaching the lode in 2 or 3 fms. mo 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. driven last month. The pitch in the back nearmen, at 8s.; the next to four men, at 10s. 6d.; one in the bott and another to three men, at 13s. in 14. We have now fourse tribute, and twelve men and boys on the work. tribute, and twelve men and boys on tutwork. 22 fm. level as fast as possible, in order to get u 12 fm. level; when that point is reached we can winze, and if the tin continues down we shall a am glad to say at present the 12 west bids fair to we set to drive south or Watch as a stribute pitch as we set to drive south of the work and shall so sale; the work being so good, the cost in stampir can manage it better to clean up every two mor However, I hope after a little time to find enough PRINCE OF WALES,—W. Gifford, Aug. 29; we set to drive south of Watch's shaft at the 4 we set to drive south of Watch's shaft at the 4.

the control of the co

ode, at 61. 5s. per fathom; also a t neu, for two months, at 12s. in 11. PROSPER UNITED.—J. Nichol

ast is at present unproductive. The 50 west, on the or copper ore. Hender's shaft is sunk 24 fms. below his for sinking. There is no change in any of the onte pitches throughout the mine are looking very we ROYALTON.—Thes. Parkyn, Aug. 31: We are marorks. The bob end of the engine-house was put up he saddlers of the hot variarday. The masses have

the saddlers of the bob yesterday. The masons have only the singu-term that the house will soon be finished. The engine-shaft is down nearly loins, unit that the house will soon be finished. The engine-shaft is down nearly loins, and it had some splendid rich work, which is put to pile for the stamps. Our pregress habing now will be good, of which I will advise in future reports.

SILVER VEIN.—Edwin Burn, Aug. 30: The men snagsed enlaring the order gine-shaft are making fair progress. In the north end of the shaft we have good in the finisher of the shaft we have good in the shaft we have to drive about 4 fathoms to interest part of the loid. The segine-house walls are marry complisted, with the weather continues she we hope to have the roofing on by the ond of the west the engine-shaft below the 145 is progressing in the heavy parts, Aug. 31. The shaft of shafts all the shaft below the 145 is progressing favourable. The shaft below the 145 is progressing favourable 2. The shaft of shafts and the shaft below the 145 is progressing favourable 2. The shaft of shafts and the shaft below the 145 is progressing favourable 2. The shaft of shaft will be shaft below the 150 is progressing favourable 2. The shaft of the shaft was the shaft is easy for sinking, and of a very promising appearance. In the 145 early shaft is easy for sinking, and of a very promising shared in a shaft is easy for sinking, and of a very promising shared in the loid is shaft. The shaft of the sh

DETIGE STREET

has, he lote is producing everything that can be expected; it is highly mineralised has been as a little more depth.

and the prospects are all that can be desired for success at a little more depth.

and the prospects are all that can be desired for success at a little more depth.

BOUTH CALLINGTON.—J. Sparso, Aug. 31: We have out into the footwall of the about 1 has been considered in the late of the producing size at this point we have discovered that this part of the lode is producing size solid stone of lead, and as present it has every appearance of improving, successfully the local transfer of the local has a local been desired with the cutting down of the flat-rod shaft and the cutting of the local most blue with the cutting down of the flat-rod shaft and the cutting of the local has the local has a local blue with the cutting down of the flat-rod shaft and the cutting of the local has the local has a local blue with the cutting down of the flat-rod shaft and the cutting of the local has a local blue with the cutting down of the flat-rod shaft and the cutting of the local has a local blue with the cutting down of the flat-rod shaft and the cutting of the local has a local blue with the cutting down of the flat-rod shaft and the cutting of the local has a local blue local blue local has a local blue loc

ithe north lode, the lode is 9 inches wide, composed of quarts, prian, mundic, and foopper ore.

TH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Aug. 28: Setting Report: The 60 to drive west, by sm. at 84.83. per fathom; the lode at this point is 2½ ft. wide, containing a good of lead and copper, worth 154. per fathom, and is more promising in appearance is not seen time peat. The 60 to drive west, by six men, at 104. 103. per fathom; is in this end is 2 ft. wide, composed of a good mineralised killas, carbonate o, apper and lead ore, present value 184. per fathom, and the appearance bespeaks a super and lead ore, present value 184. per fathom and the appearance bespeaks as well as the second of the secon

me induce, and only ourning about 7 tons of coal per month. In clearing one and to the great cross-course, and west of engine-shaft, we discovered a criving south, which is south of the engine lode, where we found the old n is, gada, wheelbarrows, &c., and also a small pile of rich instant left there by it workers. Driven on course of the lode, both east and west of the cross-cut; it, where the lode is I ft. wide, which is in easy ground for exploring, and w 15, per fm., and can be driven at 20s. We have several cross-courses, we through the entire width of the sett, and in this locality the neighbor, I &stat Lovelli and Wheal Lovelli, make rich courses of its hattween the course of the course of its hattween the course of the hattween the

ing the north-was good bean for opening and the rather span it to interest the complete, and to complete, and at cook.

I have a had been a at a shoot. Is a fa shoot Isl.

I had been shown to the character, music, at the control of the the control of the contr

p last report that a claims good store its 3 ft. wide, po man, down set at a lay being the set.

the tempority will, monotoledy, be richly remunerated, and shares must attain a full formation of the content o

8 in. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 16 in. wide, worth 81, per fm. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. The Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, worth 31, per fm.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—John Medlen, Charles George, Aug. 30: The

0, cass, or monows, as as in. The mean, works are presented in the composition of the com

Shaft: Sinking the western engine-shaft below the 100, by nine men, at 331, per fm
Driving the 100, east of shaft, by four men, at 31, per fm. Sinking the 90 winzs, east o
shaft, by four men, at 31, 10s, per fm. There is nothing particularly new to report, ex
cept that the lode in the 100, east of the western shaft, has a little improved, producin
nearly I ton of ore per fathoms.

WHIEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Aug. 21: Cock's Shaft: The sumpmen are now en
gaged in putting in bearers for clatern, preparatory to fixing standing-lift in the 108. It
the 108 east we have cut through the lode, which is full 6f. R. wide, composed chiefly o
capels and quarra, with spots of mundic and copper ore, but of no value, yet a kindly
lode. In the rise in back of the 108 west, against Bartlett's winze, the ground is good
and if it continues as at present we shall communicate it by the end of next week. The
cross-cut south, in the 96 west, is being pushed on with all possible speed, and the

mace the same as not some the past. Our one weighted at lowels, computed, 29 tons. Our water is in forx, and machinery in good working order.

WHEAL GRENYILLE—O. R. Colgers, W. Bennetts, Au. wide of quarts and prans, yielding atamping work. The 110 east of the new shalt, to four men, at 31, per fathom; iode 20 in, wide, of quarts and peach, producing a little tim. The 110 weat to four men, at 31, 10s, per fm.; iode 5 feet wide, and worth 91, per fm.—a very kindly lode. Three stopes above this level to twelve men, at 27, 27, 28, 64, and 27, 10, per fm.; iode worth 104, per fm. The 100 cast to four men, at 111, per fathom; iode at present small, but judging from appearances we think we are very likely to mest with an improvement here. The winze to sink below this level by six men, at 141, per fm.; lode worth 104, and 31, per fm. The 100 wast to two men, at 44, 10s, per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 61, per fm. The 100 west to two men, at 44, 10s, per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 62, per fm. The 90 east, by two men, at 91, 10s, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, with a good branch of tin, worth 101, per fm. One stope above this level, by four men, at 27, 10s, per fathom; lode worth 64, per fm. The 90 east, by two men, at 91, 10s, per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, with a good branch of tin, worth 101, per fm. The 90 west, to two men, at 37, 10s, and 37, 10s, per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 31, per fm. The 90 east, by two men, at 91, 10s, per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 32, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 32, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 32, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 32, per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 32, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 32, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 32, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 34, per fm. The 6 ft west, to two men, at 31, 10s, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 34, per fm. The source and the super part of the level, by per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 34, per fm. The lode in the 130 end, east of rise, the lode is the huge part of the level is small; we shall now open on this lode to ascertai

wide, now disordered by a cross-course. In the 30 east the lode is 8 ft. wide; the part on which we are driving is 4 ft. wide, worth 201, per fm. In Cowling's engine-shaft the men are now engaged in fixing penthouse and stoping down south part of the lode; they will commence sinking in a week or ten days. The lode is 10 ft. wide, worth 60t, per fm. for the length of the shaft (11 ft.). In the 20 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 47. per fm. In the rise over the 30 west the lode is worth 44. per fm.; this rise is nearly holed. In the 10, west of James's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 44. per fm. WHEAL VOR.—W. Bawden, Aug. 30: Trueman's lode is looking remarkship well, and taking into consideration the short period we have been here working, if alter my-self that we have wonderfully progressed. We purchased a horse-whim of the North Rosswarne Mining Company, on Monday, at a very reasonable price, which will be crected with as little delay as possible.

PORTABLE DRILLING MACHINE .- Mr. A. Gordon, of New York, has PORTABLE DRILLING MACHINE.—Mr. A. Gordon, or New York, has invented an improved drilling machine, which consists of a cast-iron frame, fitted with a screw, which holds it to the bench. The drill-spindle has a screw, on the top of which there is a nut grooved to receive a wire band. This arrangement constitutes the feed-gear for the wire hand being tightened by a thumb-screw, causes the nut to be held stationary, while the spindle (revoived by the handle and gears) feeds the drill down. The mode of attaching the frame to the standard, of sourse, admits of variation to adapt the machine to various descriptions of work.

However, Drive and Company of Court chalk stones, the machine.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Gout, chalk stones, rheumatism, lumbago, and selatica yield up their painful sway over pleasure, ease, and life, before the potency of these peeriess preparations. If specifics do exist, Holloway's pl'is and ofintment deserve that title much more honestly than quintne, for over the formidable extanledgue of complaints above enumerated they exercise a more constantly beneficial influence than bark does over interactitent fever. The pills set admirably on the siomach, liver, and kifneys, carrying off the excess of urle sold always prevailing in these diseases, and much increasing the auxilety for the result. The ointment southes, cools, and purifies the local inflammation, and purges the fibrous tissue of the joints, the fountain of those allments.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

007713. A s. (	L & a. d	BRASS. Per. 1b.
	0	Shoots 814d9d.
	0	Wire 83/d
	0	Tubes 9%d
Copper wirep. lb. 0 111		STEEL. Per Ton.
dittotubes " 0 12		Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 13 0 0-14 0 0
	0	(hammered), 15 0 0-16 0 0
Bottoms 96 0		Ditto in faggots 16 0 0-16 10 0
Old (Exchange) , 77 0	0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
	r Ton.	QUIGESTAVER (per bottle), 8 0 0 nom.
	0-8 0 0	
	0	SPELTER. Per Ton.
	0	Foreign 21 12 6
	0- 9 15 0	To arrive 21 15 0
ments distro	0-11 0 0	RING.
	6-10 10 0	In sheets 28 0 0
	0-11 0 0	TIV.
	0- 5 10 0	English, blocks 94 0 0
mentions or county average as a	0-5 00	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 95 0 0-
	0-7 50	Ditto, Refined 97 0 0-
The state of the s	0-750	Banca
	0-11 10 0	Straits 88 10 0
	0-11 10 0	Onma International St. St. S.
	9-3 16	TCCharcoal lat qua. p. br. 1 10 0-
Ditto,f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9	6	
	6-2 56	TO THE OR SHALL IN A M. O.
	0- 5 15 0	TO DIEGO DE GENERAL DE CONTROL DE
	0-12 0 0	1001
m spinistricity or		
LEAD.		Canada platesp. ton 13 10 0-
meritarian v 19 total and a son of	0	
	0-20 10 0	In London; 20s, less at the works.
Ditto sheet 20 0	0-20 5 0	YellowMetal Sheathing p. lb. 8d81/d.
Ditto red lead 22 0	0-23 0 0	Sheetsp. 15.7%d-8%d.
Ditto white 26 0	0-37 0 0	T-Alon (Bosses) Birs)
warner bureaut Billoanssess on on	0	in London
Bpanish		1s. 6d. per box iess.

REMARKS.—The evidences of a gradual return to a state of greater vitality in the Metal Market are still apparent, and there is now every reason to hope that commercial affairs will assume a much more healthy tone ere long, and that we shall be enabled to report that the metal trade has again returned to its wonted activity and vigour. Merchants are evidently more disposed to give out orders, and enquiries are being made in the market, which, although not always leading to business, yet show that there is a much better feeling arising, which will manifest itself more fully in the course of time. Orders from America are becoming more numerous, and it is pretty evident that an extensive trade will soon again be done with the United States. There is also a slight revival in the Eastern trade, which locks well, and gives hopes of still greater improvement. As yet there is no appearance of any speculative feeling arising, but that is hardly to be expected at present, as confidence has been so much shaken during the former part of the year that it must still be some time before business of this kind will be entertained. Altogether, however, we are of opinion that the metal market is looking decidedly brighter and more encouraging; and it is earnestly to be hoped that nothing may now arise to retard the more promising state of business which seems to be arising.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has not yet assumed a more active appearance; prices, however, remain firm at the quotations. Some business has been done in Wallaroo, at 891. 5s.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the demand for iron continues steady, and most of the works are tolerably well supplied with orders. There is a fair demand for the Continent, the home market, and Canada, and the enquiries for the United States are becoming more numerous, though as yet the actual orders are small. The demand for rails is brisk. In Welsh the

of the works are tolerably well supplied with orders. There is a fair demand for the Continent, the home market, and Canada, and the enquiries for the United States are becoming more numerous, though as yet the actual orders are small. The demand for rails is brisk. In Welsh the various branches of the iron trade show considerable vitality, and the forges, mills, and blast-furnaces are well employed. The enquiries from the American market continue gradually to increase, and large orders are looked forward to before long from New York. No important home contracts have been given out of late, but for miscellaneous descriptions there is a fair enquiry, and for puddled iron especially makers find a ready sale, owing to stocks having been worked down during the late hot season, when the men were unable to turn out the usual quantity. Quotations remain the same as last week. For the week ending Aug. 24 the exports reached 2791 tons. In Swedish iron the market is rather easier, and importers have accepted somewhat lower rates. In Scotch pig-iron there has been a decided improvement in the market during the week, and a fair business has been done at full prices. Commencing at 54s. 11d. cash, the market soon became firm, at 55s. cash, at which price numerous transactions in warrants occurred; and, under the influence of heavy shipments, the price advanced to 55s. 6d. cash, at which extensive business was again done. A further advance occurred to 55s. 9d. cash, but the last advices from Glasgow report the market not to be quite so firm, transactions having occurred at 55s. 7d., and later in the day there were buyers at 55s. 6d. cash.

Lead.—Prices remain the same as last quoted, and the market does not exhibit any amount of animation.

exhibit any amount of animation.

Tin.—The market for Straits !

exhibit any amount of animation.

Tin.—The market for Straits has continued to improve, and transactions have taken place at 881 to 881. 10s. cash, and for small lots at 891. cash; and it is now very steady, at 881. 10s. cash. In Holland the market for Banca is firm, at 55 fls. The stock on warrants on August 31 was 141,619 slabs, against 98,900 slabs at the same time last year; and the quantity arrived for next sale is 42,668 slabs, against 17,352 slabs same time last year. English is in rather better demand.

Spelter has declined in price during the week, and business has been done at 221. 2s. 6d. on the spot, and more recently at 211. 12s. 6d., which may now be quoted as the price for parcels on the spot.

Tin-Plales.—The trade is marked by increased firmness, and buyers are coming forward more freely to enter into transactions.

Stell and Quicksilver have undergone no change.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcaira-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports porters having continued to supply the market very freely, transactions during rinight have been large, but, though the accounts from Bombay are more favourance, noticeable in the demand for English. Transactions

				improvement noticeable in the demand for E	ngu	ısn.	Tra	insactions
in the	e fortr	right	hav	been-		48	0	
Aug.	15	<b>526</b>	tons	reguins, per "Hercules," at Swansea		10		per unit.
**	15	728	tons	regulus, per " Beta," at Swansea		15	0	99
-	15	685	tons	regulus, per "Vencedora," at Swansea		15		**
**	16	40	tons	malachite ore		15	3	99
20	16	450	tons	bars, "Pembroke Castle," at Swanses		13	6	per ton.
**	16,-	450	tons	Saranac ore, by tender here	0	15	134	per unit.
20		40	tons	ore, I "Tantha" at Swanges	0	15	0	**
99	16,-	70	tons	reguins, )			-	**
**	17	25	tons	ingots, " Tinto"		0	0	per ton.
99	18,-	25	tons	ingota, " Bodrhyddon "	85	0	0	**
**	18	82	tons	bars, second hands	77	10	0	**
-	19 -	80	tons	ingots, "Pembroke Castle," at Swanses	84	0	0	99
80	19	95	tone	barilla, " Duchess of Lancaster "	0	18	3	per unit.
99	10.	80	tone	ingots, " Tinto"	84	0	0	per ton.
91	10	140	tons	ingots, to arrive, " Eivor "		10	ò	
99	10	140	tons	Australian ore, at Swansea		15	0	per unit.
99	19,-	0000	tons	Australian ore, at Swannen		0	0	per ton.
99	21	25	tons	ingots, " Tinto"		15	0	per unit.
99	31	410	tons	ore, " Duchess of Lancaster"		15	0	per unit.
39	23	Carg	o of .	Australian ore, at Swanses				99
99	23	100	tons	regains, "Iron Queen"		15	3	29
99				bars, "Ocean King"		0	0	per ton.
99	23,-	210	tons	bars, "Tinto"		10	0	* **
99	23	195	tons	regulus, "Pactobus," at Swanses	0	15	0	per unit.
99	95 -	410	tons	regulus, "Governor"	0	15	0	**
	26	. 50	tons	ingots, "Tinto"	84	0	0	per ton.
99	98 -	95	tone	ingots, " Pembroke Castle," at Swanses	84	0	0	
99	00	95	tone	ingots, "Tinto"	84		0	"
99	20	400	tone	manine )	-5%		-	"
99	29	200	tons	regulus, ore, "W. Leckie," Swansea	0	15	0	per unit.
PER 199	Acces-	- 4100	- nd 1	be " Canata Dasa " hawing bean directed to	2	nanc	Inc	tend of to

The destination of the "Sancta Bega" having been directed to Swansea, instead of ta Liverpool, the regulus per "Croydon," and a portion per "Iron Queen," has been taker in its stead. Quotations are—Lis, for ore and regulus, 771, to 771, 10s. for bars, and 16s, to 16s, 3d, for barilla. Arrivals since my last have been from the West Coast—
"Iron Queen".——625—182——
"River Thames".——625—182——337
"Castlebow".——337——337
Stocks in first and second hands likely to be available are—Ores. Regulus. Bars. Barilla.

Liverpool 2346—1977—5009—93
Swansea 3465—2452—230 —93
Advices by the mail just received give the exports for the second quarter of this year from Chill at equal to 18,666 tons pure copper, making the quantity for the six months 26,570 tons.——Tin is steady, and the quotation for Straits is 881. 10s.

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week only amounted to 130 ships.

The supply being inadequate to the demand, the whole quantity found ready purchasers at fully last week's currency for all description of coal. East Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s.; Harton Wallsend, 19s. 6d.; Eden Main, 18s. 9d.; Pittington Wallsend, 17s. 6d.: unsold, 1 cargo; at sea, 40 ships.

Exports Of Coal,—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginsons

Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in July was 823,274 tons, against 684,386 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing a increase of 138,888 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 469,647 tons; Yorkshire, 39,309 tons; Liverpool, 41,774 tons; London, 5512 tons; Severn ports, 196,107 tons; and Scotch, 70,325 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 96,555 tons; Yorkshire ports, 8102 tons, Severn ports, 20,683 tons; Scotch, 16,764 tons. The decrease—Liverpool, 8727 tons. The total shipments from January to July, 4,867,728 tons; corresponding period last year, 4,479,227 tons: increase, 388,501 tons.

IMPORTATION OF COALS INTO IRELAND.—It appears from a Parliamentary return that the total import of coals from England into Ireland in 1864 amounted to 2,112,315 tons, and that 15,087 colliers were engaged in the trade. Still there is constant complaint in the country districts of Ireland of the scarcity and dearness of coal, which has suggested lately the propriety of establishing "screw-collier companies," with coal stations at the principal country towns along the leading railway lines.

BIRMINGRAM, SEPT. 1.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports the market both at Wolverhampton and Birmingham more brisk, more doing in pigs, and manufacturers buying at full quotations. More orders and enquiries in manufactured iron. Plates and sheets some little better. Con-

On the whole, more business has been transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last, though we cannot report much improvement in prices. In dull times like these the public will only buy when they get great bargains, even in dividend mines, while calling shares are totally neglected. Great Wheal Busy shares have been in demand, and leave off 2½ to 3; the mine has been inspected for the committee of management, by Lord Falmouth's agent, Captain Theophilus Mitchell, and his report is of a very satisfactory and encouraging character. In the eastern part of the mine, where the ground is easy, an extensive and valuable piece of tin ground is being laid open, and Captain Mitchell estimates that around Walker's shaft 1562 tons of tin, worth at present price 80.000£, have been laid open; and the different levels are opening out monthly 5000 tons of tin ore, or 71 tons of tin, which would leave a good profit to the shareholders; but the present stamping-power (80 heads) is only equal to stamp 2000 tons of staff monthly, and another engine, and 60 more heads are about to be erected, at a cost of about 6000£, and as soon as this is done there can be little doubt, from the nature of Captain Mitchell's report, that large profits will be made, and the reserves, in the meantime, be considerneglected. Great Wheal Busy shares have been in demand, and leave of there can be little doubt, from the nature of Captain Mitchell's report, that large profits will be made, and the reserves, in the meantime, be considerably increased. Clifford Amalgamated shares have been flat, and leave off 21 to 22; the "run" seems to have been of more importance than some persons would have had the public believe at the time; and we understand the accounts at the mext meeting will show a large debit balance. North Shepherds, 3½ to 3½; the quotation in our last has been complained of as incorrect, which it was; we thought so at the time, but it came to us in the usual way, through the Mining Exchange List. Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 2; at the quarterly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 796L 3s. 5d., the merchants' bills having been increased 200L by a new whim-chain, &c. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The 110, 100, and 90 fathom levels are looking very promising, and during the ensuing quarter the agents hope to raise the same quantity of tin at less cost. The quantity of tin sold during the past quarter has been 43½ tons, and sold at 20L per ton less than obtained by the mine before the stamps were erected. The first sale in the present dearter brought 58L per ton, the last 56L 15s. The mine is at present being worked as economically as possible, and at a loss of about 200L per month. At Gawton Copper, the 50 east is worth 5 tons per fm.; the 50 west, 4 tons per fm.; the ore is of rich quality, by produce 15 and 20 per cent. When the communication is effected with the 36, large returns will be made. Penhalls, 4½ to 5½; the 40, on Pink lode, is worth 25L per fm.; the winze below the 50 will produce nearly 1 ton of tin per fathom. At Kelly Bray, the lode in the engine-shaft is worth 20L per fm.; the stopes, 20L, per fm.; the western stope, 5 tons per fm.; the next month's sampling will be 50 tons of good ore. Hallenbeagle, 2½ to 2½; in sinking King's shaft they have intersected Wheal Rose lode, and cut into the same 4 feet; as far as seen it is produci large profits will be made, and the reserves, in the meantime, be considerably increased. Clifford Amalgamated shares have been flat, and leave

On the Stock Exchange there has been an increased extent of transactions in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Carn Brea, 6; South Condurrow, 3½, 3½, 3½; East Caradon, 11½; East Lovell, 12; Great Laxey, 21, 22, 21½; Hingston Down, 4, 4½.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1½, 1¼, 1½; Yudanamutana, 1½; Worthing, ½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Alamillos, 1½; Frontino and Bolivia, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; St. John del Rey, 39, 40½, 41; Cobre, 20½, 20½; Washoe (3l. paid), 5½, 6, 6½, 6, 7; Montes Aureos, ½; Panunlcillo, 3½, 4; Pontgibaud, 8; East del Key, 1½, 1½; Linares, 3½.

Cobre, 201; 201; Washoe (3l. paid), 5½, 6, 6½, 6, 7; Montes Aureos, ½; Panunicillo, 3½, 4; Pontgibaud, 8; East del Rey, 1½, 1½; Linares, 3½.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—A more than ordinary amount of business has been done this week in Wicklow Copper Mining Company's shares, with a steady tendency to improved prices, the highest realised since our last having reached 13l. 15s., or a rise of 7s. 6d. per share on the best price paid last week, and leaving off in request. Connorree shares have experienced a slight decline, sellers preponderating; and, after some trifling fluctuations, accepting 20s. 3d., or a reduction of 9d. per share on our last quotation. Mining Company of Ireland shares commanded, as for some weeks past, the chief attention of our speculators; and, owing to the depression caused by conflicting rumours as to the state of Knockmahon (the company's most important mine), have continued to fall. The prices at which they are now procurable are about 18l. 5s. to 18l. 10s. for cash, and 18l. 15s. for January, making a total drop from last week of 1l. 15s. per share for the former, and of 2l. 10s. for the latter account. In consequence of the serious depreciation of the market value of the shares, the directors of this company considered it due to their shareholders to call a special meeting, which was held on Monday, for the purpose of communicating to them an account of the present state and prospects of Knockmahon Copper Mines. The Chairman, Mr. Francis Codd, J.P., in reminding the shareholders that the occasion of this meeting was an unprecedented one in the history of this company, especially repudiated all sympathy for the gentlemen who are "rushing into and out of" their shares, and, therefore, hold no permanent interest in the company; or for those "who are in the habit of selling for account "—i.e., who, not holding a single share of the company, sell largely for a distant day, in the hope that in the meantime they may purchase at lower rates. These, the Chairman said, have a more permanent inte reference to knockmanon hims, caining the spaceholders attended to the fact that what he said at that meeting was in strict accordance with the reports which the directors had received, and with the result of their personal enquiries at the mines. The following report, which has since been received from the resident manager, Capt. James Clemes, was then read:—

Aug. 32.—I beg to state, for the board's information, that the general properts of these nines continue much the same as reported on this day fortnight, with the exception of he great lode in the 110, driving west of Heron's engine-shaft, which has become more promising for further improvement. The 110 cast is suspended until a wines sinking from the 100 be connected with this level, which we expect

will be in a few days. The great iode in the 90, criving lode in the rise in back of the 100, continue large, yieldin latter, but the former is driving hard, and nather poor, sinking under the 100, one east and the other war of the eground, and is not producing much cree. We have come the 110, and, as far as has been proved, it is layive open ing bargains in the 80, 90, 100, and 110 urvais count of crey stuff, of which a great portion is halvais.—Jazz

the 110, and, as far as has been proved, it is larging open productive great in the 30, 90, 100, and 110 fm. levels continue to turn out a larging pargains in the 30, 90, 100, and 110 fm. levels continue to turn out a larging of creys staff, of which a great portion is halvang. The Chairman, in his customary frank and lucid style, pointed such the better, inasmuch as in sinking under the 110 fm. level, or that larging or Tankardstown lode, they are laying open productive ground, and as such improvement in depth indicates permanent improvement and such improvement in depth indicates permanent improvement and other facts of importance referred to by the Chairman are, that if an twelve months there are reserves sufficient to keep up the supply for the working of lat the inferior lodes has been suspended, the low price of copper or, in ing these lodes for the present unprofitable; but when the price impressed he working of them will be resumed, and thus the raisings of the magnetisty increased. To prove by analogy that the low productiveness of an ingesting of the various phases of success which attended Taskardton lode since 1829 up to 1880, when at the 60 fm. level a belief was entained that the company would soon be unable to raise another tou of an intended that the company would soon be unable to raise another tou of an intended that the company would soon be unable to raise another tou of an intended that the the 30 fm. level was productive again, then the 30 fm level still more so, and at the 100 fm. level the lode was one of the large and richest ever seen in the kingdom. The 110 fm. level has proved to siderably less productive than the 100 fm. level by the lode was one of the large and richest ever seen in the kingdom. The 110 fm. level has proved to increasing from an analogy, there is now every reasonable prospect of increasing productiveness for the future, when the shareholders may be thankful that they were unable to come at it at a time when the price for coppe is a low. After some further interesti

the meeting.

The Cornwall Trading Company, with a capital of 100,0001, is a course of formation for supplying mines with timber, iron, coal, steel, min leather, oil, tallow, candles, and, in fact, all the materials now supplied by the "merchants." The board of directors is to be located partly in Locdon and partly in Truro, where the business will be commenced. Meas Willyams, Willyams, and Co., of Truro, and Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., of London, are to be the bankers, and it is anticipated that a nett prefit of not less than 17 to 20 per cent. will be realised. It is considered that the recent revival of the system of tendering for mine supplies will affed the company enormous facilities for business, since the monopoly heresolae enjoyed by the private merchants, in consequence of the almost unliming credit which they have given to mine adventurers, will no longer exist the tendering for supplies necessitating prompt payment, and making it is advantageous to deal with one merchant as another. It is considered the a London company supplying materials would possess many advantage, as compared with the Cornish merchants, as it would have no person scruples to prevent the enforcing of claims as soon as due.

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At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 2829 tons of ore were sold, rulising 14,1781.13s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 1101.14s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 51; quantification of the sale were:—Average standard, 1101.14s.; average price per ton, 51; quantification of the sale were standard. Produce Price per ton. Per unit. One cape. Aug. 3... 2970 ... 2111 2 0 ... 6% ... 24 19 0 ... 14s. 3d. ... 211 19 10 ... 2103 ... 119 14 0 ... 6% ... 44 19 0 ... 14s. 3d. ... 211 19 10 ... 2103 ... 119 14 0 ... 6% ... 40 6 ... 14 2% ... 11 19 19 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 2% ... 11 19 19 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 2% ... 11 19 19 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 3% ... 11 19 10 ... 25 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 3% ... 11 19 10 ... 25 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 3% ... 11 19 10 ... 25 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 3% ... 11 19 10 ... 25 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 3% ... 11 19 10 ... 24 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 3% ... 11 19 10 ... 24 ... 24 ... 244 19 0 ... 14 3% ... 11 19 10 ... 24 ...

, 29. 1980 ... 91 5 0 ... 12%... 9 4 0 ... 14 7 ... 73 11 Compared with the lastsale, the decline has been in the standard II.10s, as in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 9d. Compared with the corresposing sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2l. 15s, as in the price per ton of ore about 7s. Of the 1960 tons sold on Tuesday, 825 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 10h, as sold at an average standard of 941.—77. 5s. 2d. per ton of ore; the remaining 1135 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 1th and sold at an average standard of 89t. 17s. — 10t. 12s. 4d. per ton of ore On Sept. 12 there will be offered for sale 1507 tons of ore, from Com, Cuba, Berehaven, Victor Emanuel, Sardinia, and elsewhere.

The following dividends were declared during the month of August-

Mine.	Per	ah:	are.		Amo		٨,
Minera	£8	15	0	********	£12,150	0	0
West Chiverton		5			3,750	0	0
Wheal Seton		0	0		1,980		
West Wheal Seton		0	0		1,600		
Frank Mills		6	0		1,500		
Dolcoath		0	0		1,482		3
Providence	1	2	6	********	1,360	0	-
Lisburne		0	0	********	1,200		1
Parys	5	0	0		1,000		1
Cargoll	1	0	0	********	810	A	7
Bryn Gwyn	0	13	-	********	768	0	ä
Wheal Basset	1	10		********	€00		2
Botallack		0			400		ä
East Darren		0		********	800		ı
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	0	2	6	*******	900	-	
Total					eso 103	17	-

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for tonths ending July showed a credit balance of 1483t, 10s. 2d. The profit on onths' working was 1437t. 5s. 10d. A dividend of 1360t. (tl. 28.6d. per site clared, free of income tax, and 223t. 10s. 2d. carried to credit of next second.

At Wheal Polmear meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. P. Ben chair), the accounts for May and June showed a debit balance of 948. 4s. of 1l. per share was made. Capt. Francis Barratt, jun., reported that he sworking expenses, including materials, would be 300l, per month, and the sent returns of ore will fully meet it. The pitwork and materials at 0 Sanyth's shafts have been drawn to surface, and those parts of the mile twith water to the add to the control of the safe to the

sent returns of ore will fully meet it. The pitwork and more are now his with water to the adit level.

At Great Work Consols Mine meeting, on Aug. 22, the accounts shown a credit belance of 6451. Ids., 3d. Capts. Tradionick, Edwards, and Johns sylves of pitches working on tribute by 157 men, at 12s. 4d. in 12., at 3d. per m. and 11s. 6d. at the present price; and 15 tribute bargains working by 70 mes and legs.

At New Wheal Scton meeting, on August 29, the accounts shown debit balance of 2234. Ids. 10d. A call of 21. Ids. per share was made. Capts. C. These and M. Bath say—" On a review of the whole condition of the mine and the clause stances thereof, and a comparison with the western part of West Wheal Scion, was of opinion that this mine must be sunk desper in order to develope its full resources value, and that the best possible mode of working is that of sinking on the line of look now cut in the 90 cross-cut, at the same time to continue driving the of greatest couth, and at our convenience to drive the 14 cross-cut through the elvan-sums on mamed in our last report."

At the East Providence Mine (special) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Full was convening the meeting) that not being altogether actified with the management of the agent be dispensed with, which was put, and carried. Mr. Edward cast into the mine at a high price. Still the stribute of the agent be dispensed with, which was put, and carried. Mr. Edward Cast into the mine at a high price. Still East Providence (he fully believes) went proceeds the mine at a high price. Still East Frevidence (he fully believes) went proceeds the mine is no convenil (the Providence Mines), there are great accompand to the mine at a high price. Still East Frevidence (he fully believes) went proceeds the mines in Cornwall (the Providence Mines), there was great accompand to the mines at a high price. Still East Frevidence (he fully believes) went providence was providence in the under proper management a good concern, and, situated as it, adjoining one distance of the

SEIT. 2, 1000.

main. Best Providence had not yet attained the depth at which Providence Mines had gone. Best of the following names, was approve such largy profits. A committee, consisting of the following names, was approve such largy profits. A committee, consisting of the following names, was approve and the such that the propose of making such alterations in the management as they might what it is a such as the profit of the such as they might will be such as the profit of the such as they make a such as the such as they make a such as the such as

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ts for the three roll on the three . per share) we account. Bennetts in the 4s. 10d. A mill o estimated their serious account.

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counts showed follows say—"We 587, per ton, and ton showed a Capts. C. Tonsis and the circum-en! Selon, where the first recovers and to the lime of the the first the fir creams of the same to the same ton the lime of the the first recovers.

dy Mr. Peier instruments in management, is the street dwarf Coaks, is the reports, and it is instrument, is the street, and it is instrument, is in instrument, is in instrument, is the able manager or expressed but the able manager or expressed that is a street of the street of the

At East Chirteen and the showed a debit balance of 2761. 16s. 4d. A call cair), the accounts for the five months showed a debit balance of 2761. 16s. 4d. A call distributed of the showed acredit balance of 3872. 5s. 1d. The shirly, the accounts of payments and receipts before the October meeting showed a credit shisted account of payments and receipts before the October meeting showed a credit shisted account of payments and receipts before the October meeting showed a credit shisted account of payments and receipts before the October meeting showed a credit shisted of 116d. 4s. 7d., including 10001. On deposit. Capt. T. Richards reported upon balance of 116d. 4s. 7d., including 10001. On deposit. Capt. T. Richards reported upon balance of 116d. 4s. 7d., including 1001. The 100 seat is unproductive. The 120 west is worth 15d. per 13d them. The 200 seat is unproductive. The 120 west is worth 15d. per 13d them. The costs for July and August are estimated at 18001.; and we (writes the agent) snapled on Friday last 483 tons of ore, of an average produce of 6%.

At the British Slate Company (second annual) meeting, yesterday, (Mr. Bolison in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted, and a dividual at the rate of 9 per cast. per annum was declared. Details in another column.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday evening was satisfactory, the variations, as compared with the preceding week, being—In a south season, increase, 130,4521; other deposits, decrease, 222,5511; Goveenment securities is said and speatment, on large; other securities in banking department, decrease, 117,1652, in public department, charges, 116d; the rest, decrease, 99d; and in notes in reserve, increase, 473,1552, in its said and the said of the securities in banking department was 7,541,5521, against 7,886,081, in which we have a constant of the said and the said of the provided for 15d per cent, per annum for the six months, which, with the interim dividend that of the provided for 15d per cent,

the statuton of the boats and the control of the control of the West London Wharves and Warehouses Company meeting the distorier report announced that the 7 per cent. guaranteed interest on the capital called up will be paid on Sept. 30.

The Moore, M. Queen, and Company (Limited) directors have declared as at interim dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the three months than the control of t

The Moore, M'Queen, and Company (Limited) directors have declared and interin dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, for the three months sening June 30.

The Savreley Coal and Iron Company (Limited) annual meeting was helts: Manchester, on Monday, when the report and statement of accounts were adopted, and a dridend of 61, per share on the old shares, and 11, per share on the new, was declard, making, with the interim dividend of 51, per share, 13½ per cent, upon the paid-and, adding and borrowed capital of the company, which, to June 30, 1865, amounted to 514,940. The retiring directors—Messra. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P., Charles Patrick Stewart, and Charles Markham—were re-lected.

At the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company meeting, on Tarsday (Mr. Sandbach in the chair), the directors' report showed that the receipts on Tarsday (Mr. Sandbach in the chair), the directors' report showed that the receipts on treases second for the hid-year amount to 127,713. 49. 8.6., and the payments to 4,860, 45. 76., leaving a clear balance of 66,6624, 19s. 11d., which exceeds the balance of he hoories of the ourseponding half-year in 1864 by 54483, 11s. 53. 46. After deducting the interests on leass and special liabilities, the clear balance available for dividend amounts to 41,894.63. 36. and which will allow of a dividend at the rate of 21, 10s. per cent, per summ for the holders of unconverted ordinary stock, lawing samplus of 495. 4s. 9d. for fature contingencies. The dividend is now payable of the state capital, 292,27801, instead of upon the original A stock only. Besides the editary revanes there is now at the disposal of the West Hartlepool shareholders are the arrangements with the North-Eastern Company) 59281. 17s. 6d., bing the history and there were the state capital, 292,27801, instead of upon the original A stock only. Besides the editary revanes there is now at the disposal of the West Hartlepool shareholders in subject to a spate the state of 15 per cent. per annum for the bodders of the com

cound to subscribe 250,000£; the cost, indeed, will be double that any one considered syspection Company undertake to provide the rest, under what are considered syspection Company undertake to provide the rest, under what are considered stroughle terms.

At the Regent's Canal Ironworks Company first annual meeting, on Tambig (Mr. James Goodson in the chair), the report showed a profit for the nine makes the company had been at work of 27631. 6s. 8d., out of which a dividend of 1861. Its, was proposed. The directors were giad to report that the business of the supray was steadily increasing, and the only difficulties which the board had to suited against were the want of space to execute the works, and the want of further spital necessarily involved in such rapid progress. The managing director, Mr. Grissial, report that the value of the works now on hand amounts to nearly 100,0001. It was the anglet of duty on the part of the directors are led to expect additional capital must be introduced into the undertaking, and that capital must be provided either by the sast of see shares, or, as the directors think at present more desirable, by the payable of an additional amount on the present shares, (say) to the extent of 161, per fall, instant of 101. See officially contemplated. The directors have found it impossing his management of the agricultural steam implement department, and they now propie team Mr. Collisson Hall's patents to profitable account, by granting licenses for the working of the same upon the payment of royalities to this company. After a short desirable, the report and accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of 17561. 10s. (by relaxed) was declared, and the directors were empowered to call up 64, per fall, instant on the payment of royalities to this company. After a short desire, the report and accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of 17561. 10s. (by the working of the same upon the payment of royalities to this company. After a short desired, the directors were empowered to call

is true would now be paid, and thus prevent the necessity of legal proceedings or fortiers. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, managing director, and directors, termimais the proceedings.

The City of Milan Im provements Company directors have issued their
miliest-in-white's last report, and remark that the progress of the works hitherto has
been of the nest satisfactory nature. The contracts already made by the company are
law the original estimates of the prospectus, and the contractors have deposited 10 per
mit as easilot money that the company's bankers, as a guarantee for the due perferance of thirt engagements. Mr. Gluseppe Mengoni reports that the works already
conseed have been pushed forward with the greatest rapidity, it being his opinion
that he most assessed that the season of the works, thus enabling the company to lease and sail
ther was being said execution of the works, thus enabling the company to lease and sail
ther was being a season of the works, thus enabling the company to lease and sail
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ther was being a season of the works, thus enabling the company to leave and sail
ther was being a season of the provision of the period
the wast to roding of them before next winter. From the progress already made with
the wast, is apparent that the victor Emmanuel Gallery, situated in the centre of
the trade and commerce of Milan, can be completely opened by September, 1864, yieldthe wast passible manner, strictly performing their duties to wards the company,
the waste of the manner of the protocology of the property of the contractors execute the works
has always a season of the protocology of the season of the protocology of the payments and the good
and of the payments and the probability of letting as soon as constructed, it is sufficient
to waste the

Gray Laxry.—The next half-yearly meeting of shareholders in this mapany will be held at Donglas, in the Isle of Man, on Wednesday, the lost int. The secounts to be submitted to the meeting are made up to how a balance on the working of the mine, in favour of the company, of he directors state in the notice convening the meeting that in addition to one of the last half-year. It is a usual quency dividend of 10s. they will be prepared to declare a wall quency dividend of 10s. they will be prepared to declare a redit of the working account, is further increased by 94394. 14s. 6d. base of the new capital account, is further increased by 94394. 14s. 6d. base 25,001. 17s. 10d. The value of the ore raised during the half-year.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY. The advices by the mail to hand on Wednesday bring the satisfactory intelligence that the powerful steam-engine at the Bolivia Mine, having been successfully erected, was in effective working order, that 12 heads of stamps commenced operations on July 1, and that 12 heads more would be at work by July 20. It appears that the able superintendent (Capt. Goyen) has made further extensive trials of the ore at Bolivia, which have in every case resulted in proving that its average yield is from 1½ to 2 ones, of gold per too. At Frontino everything is progressing most satisfactorily, and the ore continues to produce its average yield of gold.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is aiready proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at less 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming pariner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—An EXPERIENCED MINER, now in the Lake Superior district, is in WANT of an ENGAGEMENT. He has been employed as a miner over 30 years, and for the last 16 years has had the entire charge of extensive works, and is fully competent to superintend the opening of mines in any part—ordering and erecting the necessary materials and machinery, &c.—Letters addressed "Y. O.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., will be astended to with the least possible delay.

LEAD MINE.—A GENTLEMAN having a LEAD MINE where over £5000 has been expended, is DESIROUS of MEETING with a FEW GENTLEMEN who will EXPEND EIGHT THOUSAND FOUNDS therein, which sum is considered sufficient to put the property into a profulable state, for which they will have TWO-THIRDS of the MINE and MACHINERY. The lodes of the adjoining mine run through the entire length of this sett, and it is considered by men of high reputation in mining to be one of great promise. Apply to "M. S.," Post-office, Liskeard.—Dated August 30, 1865.

MINE AGENT.—THE MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

REQUIRES the SERVICES of a PROPERLY QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED MINE AGENT. to TAKE CHARGE of their LUGANURE LEAD MINES, in the county of WICKLOW, IRELAND. Salary to commence at £200 a year, with house, coals, and candles. The person to be appointed must have a thorough and practical knowledge of the working of lead mines, and will be required to devote his entire time and energies to the business of the company.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed to the Roard of Directors, No. 30, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, on or before Saturday, the 9th September, and to be endorsed on the envelope 'Mine Agent."—Dublin, August 24, 1865.

TIN DRESSER AND ASSAYER.—WANTED, for WHEAL GRYLLS AND GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINES, an EXPERIENCED SAMPLE TRYER and ASSAYER, who has also a thorough knowledge of dressing tin,—Address, with testimonials and salary wanted, to Mr. Wm. Watson, the pursec, 24, Athenseum-street, Plymonth.

WANTED by the advertiser, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MINER, a SITUATION as MANAGER of a COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or IRON SETT, either at home or abroad. Most satisfactory references, &c.—Address. "T. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Corawall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of POWDER or any OTHER MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOHNAL office, 26, Ficet-street.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants.

Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.—Apply to Mr. W/T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

MINE SETT FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE MINE SETT
of CAMBORNE. Terms moderate. For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. John R. Dansers, solicitor, Camborns, Cornwall.

WHEAL FALMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINE, NEAR TRURO, CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, about 70 fms. of 18 and 19 in. pitwork, including pumps, plunger bottoms, strapping plates, &c., complete; also, one excellent cast-iron balance-bob, for an 80 in. engine.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to the agents, on the mine.

Dated August 30, 1865.

SOUTH DEVON SLAB AND SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—DIVIDEND of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. declared on the 9th of August, and reliable prospects of greatly increased dividends. FIFTY SHARES TO BE SOLD, at a GREAT SACRIFICE, owing to the death of the late holder. No further call intended, £t 5s. being paid out of £5.—Apply to Mr. Agw. COMB. 8, Sutherland-street, Pimitco, 8.W.

TWO RAILWAY BONDS (of £500 each, secured on a first-class
Line), FOR SALE, to pay Ten per cent.—Full particulars of Messrs. BARRETT
and Co., 9, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, where their "Monthly Review of Railway
and Mining Securities" can be had on application.

MONTES AUREOS (BRAZILIAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 5th of September, 1885, at half-past Two o'clock precisely. The Share Register of the company will be closed from Wednesday, the 30th August, to Tuesday, the 5th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
38, Broad-street-buildings, August 25, 1885. JUSTINIAN PELLY, Secretary.

OSEPH TAYLOR AND CO., FINANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwail, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

M. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING, EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

MARCHESTER.

MESTER.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS,
SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Reliable
Information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire,
propectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to Frincess-street, Manchester.

N.B.—Parties wishing information of any mine in Cornwall can obtain it by applying to R. Lessy and Sox.

M. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, St. DAY, CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS SEEKING to INVEST in bond Add MINES.

C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C O, SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

 
 Other sorts
 1,807,268 = 7,483,882
 1,822,992 = 2,953,498

 Total
 £ 7,081,436
 £ 80,1723
 £ 830,418

 Bar
 ,654,463
 1,146,922
 830,418

 Railroad
 2,089,819
 1,828,175
 245,389

 Ditto telegraphic
 131,948
 107,200
 10,349

 Castings
 379,829
 410,349
 800,315

 Hoops
 1,046,798
 800,315
 800,315

 Wrought
 1,794,091
 1,368,517
 4,790 = 6,841,605
 £1,030,439

 Steel
 590,065
 238,422
 107,988
 107,988

 Copper —Unwrought
 329,851
 1,430,263
 482,122
 107,988

 Brass
 113,697
 149,173=1,772,888
 14,335

 Brass
 113,697
 276,589
 77,619 = 376,208
 170,978

 Tin—Unwrought
 97,421 = 547,186
 77,619 = 376,208
 170,978

 Tin—Unwrought
 282,277
 263,742
 18,835

 Tin—Unwrought
 98,277
 263,742
 18,835

 Tin—Unwrough Grand total £19,016,987 £18,322,492 £1,419,531
Less increase—Coals and culm, 173,2741.; hardware and cullery, 62,4341. }

machinery, 469,6111.; brass, 12,7171. £694,495

LEAD ORES. BLACK TIN.

Dats. Mines. Tons c. q. ibs. Price per ton. Amount. Purcha aug. 29—Drakewalls .... 17 0 0 0 .... — £ 960 0 0 — — 30—Gt. Wh. Baddern 3 0 0 0 .... 53 4 0—

COPPER ORES. Sampled August 9, and sold at Swansea August 29.

ditto .... 32 ... 3854 ... 28 0 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre ... 1155 ... £19,036 5 6 | Copper Ore ... 2 ... £ 11 17 0 Knockmahon ... 439 2,710 11 0 | British Regulus ... 17 ... 449 0 0 Berehaven ... 360 2,676 3 0 | Residuum ... 7 ... 168 4 0 COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Tons.

Copper Miners ... 32 £ 586 16 0 Freeman and Co... 190 1505 0 6 Greafell and Sons 258 2716 18 0 Sims, Willyams, and Co... 22214 2550 12 0 Vivian and Sons 4944 4885 8 0 Williams, Foster, and Co... 336 2497 8 6 Mason and Elkington 158 1744 5 0 Bankart and Son 269 1538 12 6 Total..... 1960 £18,035 0 6

Copper ores for sale at Swanesa, Sept. 12.—Cobre 90, 89, 88, 37, 86, 66, 38, 84, 31, 30, 18, 18, 1, 24—Cuba 116, 114, 15, 113, 100, 12, 90, 51, 6, 6—Mixed Ore 1—Berchaven 99— Victor Emanuel 21, 11—Sardinian Ore 60.—Total, 1607 tons.

Whole sale ...... 1960 ...... 1254...... £ 9 4 0 ......£ 91 5 0

COPPER ORES. Sampled Aug. 16, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, Aug. 31.

Mines.	7	ons.	P	rice.		Mines.	7	ons.	P	rice.	
West Seton	********	71	£7	11	6	North Roskear		61	. £8	6	
ditto	********	68	. 5	10	6	ditto		25	. 2	5	0
ditto	********			10	0	Wheat Basset		61	. 4	14	
ditto	********		. 5	6	0	ditto		49	. 7	5	
ditto	********	49	4	16	6	ditto		32	. 16	7	
ditto	********			2	6	ditto			. 12	18	0
ditto	********			8	6	South Tolgus			. 7	5	ě
ditto				1	0	ditto			. 2	19	i
ditto				12	6	ditto				8	ě
ditto		36		8	6	ditto				19	Ö
	algamated	75		5	6	Tolcarne				1	ě
ditto	*********			10	6	ditto				8	è
ditto				10	0	ditto				9	ì
ditto	***********			11	0	East Pool				16	ì
	**********			8	0	ditto					7
ditto				17	ŏ	South Crofty					ì
ditto	**********			18	0					3	ě
ditto	********	44		12	0					9	-
ditto		39	-			South Frances					1
ditto	*******			16	6	ditto				11	
	D			16	6	ditto					-
ditto	********			9	0	North Crofty				5	1
Pendarves		89		3	0	ditto				19	
ditto	********	86		17	6	Bampfylde			. 12		-
ditto	********	80	. 5	0	6	Nanjiles			. 8		
ditto	********	74	. 5	8	6	ditto			. 5	6	-
ditto	********	54	. 5	17	6	West Stray Park		21	. 6	8	-
Fowey Cons	ols	80	4	14	6	North Grambler		21	. 4	12	-
ditto	********		. 5	0	6	South Basset		9	. 9	5	1
ditto	*******		4	16	6	Wheal Harriett		9	. 6	11	-
ditto	********		3	8	6	Enys's Ore				6	-
	T.89			17	6	West Frances				9	
				TAI	L P	RODUCE.					
West Seton	515	£28			0	South Frances	98	£	582	7	
	algam. 500		03	11	6	North Crofty			185	4	ì
CHIMOTO AM	miliami. 000		100			The country of the control of the co	98		200		- 2

Princess-street, Manchester.

MESSRS MICHELL AND JENKIN, MINING ENGINEERS
Of REDRUTH, CORNWALL, UNDERTAKE the VALUATION of MINING
MATERIALS.

RICHARD S BROTHERS, Sonth Files, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK, Consultations of MINING ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK, Consultations of Mining Mi

the state of the s			
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURC	HASEL	١.	
Names. Tons.	Amo	unt.	
Vivian and Sons	£3009	3	3
Freeman and Co 18914	978	19	6
Grenfell and Sons 22014		13	3
Sims, Willyams, and Co 287		6	6
Williams, Foster, and Co 51214		7	6
Mason and Elkington 481		6	6
Bankart and Sons		6	0
Copper Miners' Company 25114	851	5	0
Charles Lambert 199 4	517	19	0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co	3666	9	0
Penclawdd Copper Co 93		18	6
Water 9100	614.178	13	0

## WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL. MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHULL, LONDON.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in fetter express in this column. in future appear in this column.

remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annuals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their bost services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell, transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and trans-

Messrs. Warson and Cuell transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell are almost daily asked their opinion of parlicular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of

mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

Manufacture of Peat Fuel.—In the treatment of peat, so as to form it into blocks capable of being advantageously used for fuel, Mr. R. F. Fairlie, of Gracechurch-street, proposes to place the roughly formed blocks, either compressed or otherwise, in an air-tight receiver, and exhaust the air and aqueous matter from the peat by an air-pump or other suitable means. Having produced the desired vacuum in the receiver, he admits petroleum thereto, which enters the pores of the peat and occupies the space voided by the air and aqueous matter previously abstracted. If necessary, he forces the petroleum into the receiver under pressure. The blocks are then withdrawn from the receiver, and if necessary separately pressed in moules, or sprinkled with sawdust or other matter in powder to face them; they are then allowed to dry, and stored for use. Instead of peat, which, however, he prefers, he uses wood or other combustible material, and treats it in like manner—that is to say, introduces and condenses petroleum into it as before, or it may be non-combustible material, but should be extremely porous, so that when the air is abstracted it will absorb the petroleum largely. Artificial fuel so prepared is applicable for use as a substitute for and may be used in the manner of coal, and, in fact, when using peat, will possess all the constituent properties of that material, whence the inventor suggests that it shall be termed artificial coal.

Artificial Euel.—An invention has been provisionally specified, by

ARTIFICIAL FUEL,—An invention has been provisionally specified, by Mr. Paul Baudet, of Paris, which consists in so shaping the blocks of fuel as to afford greater facilities for the circulation of the air through and around them when placed within the furnace or fire-place in which they are intended to be consumed, whereby a better combustion and higher temperature are obtained. For this purpose the blocks of fuel, which may be of a cylindrical, rectangular, polygonal, or other form, are provided with air passages formed through the interfor thereof, so as to render them bollow, or made with grooves or projections extending along their exterior surfaces in conjunction or not with internal sir passages. Blocks of feels so shaped, when piled together, present numerous air passages and interactions, along which a free circulation of the air and gases can take place. In some cases it is proposed to combine resinous, tarry, or other inflammable substances with the fuel, either during the time of its manufacture or afterwards. In the latter case the fuel may be disped in a mixture of water and resin or tar boiled together, which mixture may also be applied to fire-wood or charcoal, in order to increase their combustibility. When these blocks are too large to be readily grasped by one hand, it is proposed to indent or seces it ten on opposite sides, so as to a fiford facility for their being easily handled.

IMPROVED PIVOT PUMP,—An ingenious machine, which may be termed

reces them on opposite sides, so as to afford facility for their being easily handled.

IMPROVED PYOT PUNIT.—An ingenious machine, which may be termed a pivot pump, and which is of simple construction, although possessed of considerable power, has been provisionally specified for Mr. L. M. Petit, of Paris. It consists of two metal drums, the outer one of which is stationary, and of larger diameter than the inner one; the latter is made to revolve by means of a vertical shalt, to which any motive power can be applied. To the inner drum are boited two half circular arms, furnished with teeth gearing one with the other; these arms revolve with the inner drum and act as pistons, driving the water between the inner and outer drum before them; the water enters by top and bottom gratings made for that purpose in the outer drum. It must be remarked that the circular arms have each a support forming part of them, and by which they are boited to the inner drum. A separation piece is so fixed in the large drum that during half a revolution of the inner drum one circular arm maintains the other in a fixed position, during which the lister drives before it the water through pipes arranged for carrying it off, and then makes a half circular movement and secures the other arm, which works in the same way. This circular movement and secures the other arm, which works in the same way. This circular movement and secures the other arm, which works hash water passes into the bedy of the drum through the gratings.

The NEWERS of the Country of Chapperey will not accede as of

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—The Court of Chancery will not accede as of course to an application, by a creditor, under section 4 of the 5th Vict., c. 5, to restrain the transfer of shares belonging to his debtor, but will require special grounds in support thereof. The question came before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in re the East of England Bank, upon an application on behalf of the official liquidator to restrain the transfer of certain shares in the Union Bank of London, standing in the name of a lady who was one of the contributories to the above banking company, and who had failed to pay a call made by the official liquidator in winding-up the same. The Vice-Chancellor said he did not see why this lady should be restrained from dealing with her own property as she pleased, unless some special reason could be shown for so doing, such as that there was danger of the shares being made away with. This was only an ordinary case of debt. Could a baker or a butcher restrain the transfer of shares of their customers until their bills were paid? His Honour refused to make any order.

SKARPEGER SERVER S

SHAREHOLDER'S NON-LIABILITY AS A CONTRIBUTORY.—The Lords ustices have reversed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, in re the Adelphi Hotel suppary (Best's case). It appeared that Mr. Best had paid the deposit upon and apied for twenty shares in the company, and agreed to accept the same or any less numer which might be sllotted to him. The secretary sent a receipt for the deposit, and se company retained and supplied it. The Lords Justices have now held that, in the secnes of a formal allotment, Mr. Best was not a contributory in respect of the shares.

beence of a formal allotment, Mr. Best was not a contributory in respect of the shares. SHARES 'IN A PURCHASING COMPANY.—It has been decided by the faster of the Rolls, in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), that the sist section of the Companies Act, 1869, which authorises the liquidators prosecuting voluntary winding-up, under certain circumstances, to receive, in considerating of the smaster of the company's business, shares in another company for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the company being wound-up, does not impose upon a hareholder of the absorbed company, who has not voted in favour of the voluntary indicates are additionally as a subject to the sake the shares allotted to him under this power, although ligation to take the shares allo d to him un er this p ent in writing, in the m

he may not have expressed his dissent in writing, in the manner provided by the section, PATENTS.—A patent for a mechanical contrivance is not valid which merely amounts to an application of a known contrivance in an analogous manner and to an analogous purpose. Thus, channelled from had been used to fasten beams of timber making ratilway bridges, and laid horizontally over one another, and for the double purpose of preventing the bott-heads from turning round, and also for giving strength to the beams. In a subsequent patent, the rails of ratilways having been connected similarly by from fashes used laterally, and the fish being not channelled, but having a square hollow in the plane of its metal, and, therefore, the metal not being of the same thickness throughout, like channelled from. This was the case of Harwood v. the Great Northern Hallway. Company, in which it was held by the House of Lords (affirming the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber, which reversed a judgment of the Queen's Bench), that the subject-matter of the patent had no sufficient novelty to render the patent valid, especially as the patentee did not claim any saving of metal, but merely the use of a fish of particular shape and configuration.

PRINCIPAL AND FACTOR.—In the case of Comas v Prost, before the Jadicial Committee of the Privy Connell, it was decided that mere advances made by a factor, whether at the time of his employment as such or subsequently, cannot have the affect of altering the revocable nature of the authority to sell, or derogate from the right of the principal to give directions as to the time and manner of sale, unless such advances are accompanied by, and made the consideration for, an agreement that the authority shall not be revocable.

PURCHASE OF SECOND MORTGAGES.—The Lord Chancellor has affirme the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood, in the case of Kirkwood v. Thompson, holding that a second mortgages, though he has taken his security in the form of a trust for sale, may, in the absence of fraud, purchase the mortgaged property when it is offered for sale by a prior mortgages under the power of sale, and his right is not affected by his being in possession. Such purchase by a mortgages cannot be impeasible day she mortgages on the ground of under-value, if the consideration was such that that question equif, not

## SCHOOL OF MINES

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.

COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL	DEMONSTRATIONS will be given :-
1. CHEMISTRY	By E. FRANKLAND, F.R.S., &c.
2. METALLURGY	By JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
3. NATURAL HISTORY	By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
4. MINERALOGY	By Wanington W. Smyth, M.A., F.B.S.
5. MINING	by wanted w. Shith, M.A., F.B.S.
	The A CT Therese BY TO CT

6. GEOLOGY By A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
7. APPLIED MECHANICS By HOBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
8. PHYSICS By JOHN TYDDALL, F.R.S.
INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Rev. J. HATTHORNE EDGI

The fee for students desirous of becoming associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Frankland, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the

under the direction of Dr. Frankland, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at £3 and £4 each.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting mining agents, and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Scholarships, and several others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermynstreet, London, S.W.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

SOUTH DEVON SLAB AND SLATE QUARRIES COMPANY (LIMITED).—The remaining shares are about OUTH DEVON SLAB AND SLATE QUARRIES COMPANY
(LIMITED).—The remaining shares are about to be issued. The report of the second general meeting corroborated the opinion of Mr. Evan Hopkins, that these quarries are capable of a dovelopment that will make them highly profitable. They declared a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the last half-year. The shares are £5, to be paid £1 on allotment and £1 at intervals of three months. Shareholders paying up will receive the dividends on the whole sum paid. Only 750 shares remain for allotment, and they will be allotted in order of receipt of application. Mr. Hopkins's words are "that Wood estate is a very valuable slate property, and only requires to be wrought in a systematic manner, with sufficient capital, to render it highly remnerative in the making of slabs and slates. It is a safe investment for a large capital."

The report of the directors, and of Mr. Evan Hopkins, will be sent by post 60 any person applying to me at 346, Strand, London, or to the local office of the company, Post-office Chambers, Exeter.

#### ISLE OF MAN.

ISLE OF MAN.

THE GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, which limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares actually subscribed for.
Capital £25,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each. First issue, £500 shares. Ten shillings per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment.

It is anticipated that not more than one-half the capital will be required to fully develope this property throughout its whole extent, and place the mines in a dividend-paying condition.

BANKERS—Union Bank (Limited), Manchester,
AUDITOR—Mr. William Aldred, 28, Pail Mall, Manchester,
SULICITORS—Messrs. Slater and Barling, Norfolk-street, Manchester,
SECRITANY—Mr. Joseph Taylor.

OFFICES,—No. 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Scientaran—Mr. Joseph Taylor.

OFFICES,—No. 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed, under limited liability, to purchase and work, under leases from the Crown, the valuable mines in course of development, under grants of mineral property, situated in the parish of Manghoid, in the lale of Man.

These grants or setts are most extensive and valuable, and are held under the usual low royalty paid in the lise of Man to the Crown. The setts are bounded on the southwest by the well-known Laxey Mines, and extend on the north-east towards the town of Ramsay, with a considerable frontage to the sea. Immediately adjoining the mines is a most eligible site for the erection of all necessary buildings and plant for crushing and washing the ores, with abundant water-power for driving the machinery; and close by this site is the convenient Bay of Cornah, which is available for shipping and exporting the eres from the mine.

These mines can be worked by levels to a depth of 90 fms. without any pumping machinery being required, thereby effecting a considerable saving in the working expenses.

Two levels have been driven for some fathoms on the course of the vein on one of the principal lodes running east and west, and it is opening out applendidly as the driving proceeds, producing copper one of the richest quality, as proved by the assays annoxed to the reports. The directors in submitting this property to the public, have not founded their expectations of the undertaking being successful on the fact that mining in the list of Man has hitherto been a decided success, nor from the circumstance that the Great Mona Mines are situated immediately in the same mineral strata as the Great Laxey Mines (the value of whose shares has increased above 500 per cent. during the last 18 months), but they have based their calculations on the present prospects of the mine itself, and the high opinion entertained of it by the able mining engineers and mine agents who have so carefully inspected the property.

T

prospectus and reports may be obtained, with every information requisite respecting the company.

The mine has been inspected by the following gentlemen:—Capt. Osborne, of the Alderley Mines: Jehn Hitchins, Eaq., mining engineer, Cornhill, London: Edward Bawden, Esq., Foxdale, Isle of Man; Abasiom Francis, Eaq., Meadow House, Holywell. On the issue of the second 2500 shares the original shareholders will have the preference pro-rads, but they will not be issued without the sanction of a special meeting of shareholders called for the purpose.

The liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to £5 per share, and no call can be made without three months' notice.

The liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to 20 per source, and no tail can be made without three months' notice.

Five hundred only of the shares remain to be disposed of, all the rest having been privately subscribed for.

Applications for shares to be made in the annexed form, and forwarded to the bankers, brokers, or secretary of the company, accompanied by a remittance for the deposit. In case where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

THE GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the Directors.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares of £ each in the about a company, the calls on which I agree to pay, and I hereby authorise you to place mame on the register of shareholders in respect of such shares.

Name in fell.

Randdence

Received this being a deposit of Company (Limited).

JICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STE HEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles.

of sale:— REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF CCBALT. | WIRE, to REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINEE.

\*\*Eference.\*\*—Professor Miller, King's College, London.\*\*

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL; 20 and 21, POULTRY, 7, CORNHILL, and CHARLING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
FROGRESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE 1850.
Fire premiams. Life premiums. Invested finds.
£ 54,305 £ 27,157 £ 502,824
222,279 73,781 821,061
360,130 135,974 1,311,905
742,674 2,328,344 3,212,300
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London,
Life claims are payable in 30 days after they are admitted.

CCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB, in the FIELD, the STREETS, or at HOME, provided for by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSUMANCE.

Compensation has been paid for 10,000 claims.

£1000 in case of Death, or £6 per week white laid up by Injury, secured by
An Annual Payment of from £3 to £5 fs.

[For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents,
or at the Offices.

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

## Rotices to Correspondents.

BLASTING-OIL.—Having observed from an advertisement in last was Mr. Nobel's Nitco-glycerine is to be tested for blasting purposes to be glad to learn the relative cost of the two systems from the time touched with the borrer until the burden falls. A liquid appears to material to blast with, especially when the rock is dusary or abore.

material to blast with, especially when the rock is fissing or absorbed. Is Sand a Missenal.—"J. P." has taken a certain quantity of said for has been let to "R. J.," and who has paid royalty for the and to "J. P." states that he has leased the land, and that the less include found in the land, and threatens "R. J." with legal proceedings for it. Will you be pleased to inform me whether and is a missral?—Ese street, Mold.— (Sand is undoubtedly a miseral within the meaning of it, "J. P." has the right to remove all minerals found in the land, he mand upon the same terms as other minerals.]

company with 100,0001. capital, to be called up as required, for carrying ness of "mine merchants," invite any gentleman in or out of the out o

undertaking, in order that they may be embodied in the proposed the issue be prepared and published.—J. J.

EAST CARN BREA.—The committee of management, and those attending the of this company, have again exhibited themselves in their customary well at the company, have again exhibited themselves in their customary well at Capt. Glanville's services. At their next periodical meeting they recall that the constitution of the company and the services. At their next periodical meeting they recall to dispense with his services. At their next meeting the confernation was again postponed; but at the last the next the consideration was again postponed; but at the act the next the consideration was again postponed; but at the services of the mine where a captain cannot expert a captain cannot expert a captain cannot expert a captain cannot be continued. I conserve at the last meeting that he amended the continued. I observe at the last meeting that he and Capt. Selective the summit of the continued. I observe at the last meeting that he and Capt. Selective the sampling would be, "on Wednesday, about 400 toos, of botter quality last two months;" whereas the real campling, as spears in the Journal of Saurey and produce such great results? I may observe that other consequence are produce such great results? I may observe that other companies seed their proceedings to your valuable record of mining events. How is it that Carn Brea management never do so? It would be interesting to sharehold stance to see their reacons for their vaciliations.—A Hotom of Mark & Torras," read "Terras."

"Torras," read "Terras."

"Share Dealing.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of share commend any particular mine for investment or speculation, whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of to our advertising columns.

## THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

## LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

The Board of Trade Returns of the imports and exports of the Unit Kingdom, for the month, and the seven months, ending July 31, has length been issued; but, as we have often had occasion to remat, the usefulness is much deteriorated by the delay which so often occur in the preparation, as portions of the information are obtained in other quana and the general result anticipated. The total declared value of the same is set down at 88,242,0484, for the seven months, against 92,441,300, for same period of last year, which is a decrease of 4,199,902t, but compassion that time being 75,663,0372. For the month of July of this year that time being 75,663,0372. For the month of July of this year that time being 75,663,0372. For the month of July of this year that time being 75,663,0372. For the month of July of this year that time being 75,663,0372. For the month of July of this year that time being 75,6363,0372, while in July, 1863, the aggregate was 13,648,8402.

Of the general decrease of 4,199,902t, only 694,495t, is represently articles identified with the mining interests of the country, there being increase in four of the eleven heads under which they are classed, most ing to 725,036L, against a decrease in the other seven of 1,419,811 leaving, consequently, the balance as stated. The total for the sem months is 18,322,492L, against 19,016,987L in 1864. The increase as sists of machinery to the extent of 469,611L; coals and culm, 173,714 hardwares and cultery, 69,434L; and brass, 12,717. The decrease on prises iron, to the amount of 1,030,4393.; lead, 170,978L; steel, 10738L tim-plates, 53,890L; zinc, 23,411L; tin unwrought, 18,535L; and open of this country. The imports during the seven months as in the precious metals and bullion continues to be in law of this country.

14,3356.

The trade in the precious metals and bullion continues to be in faw of this country. The imports during the seven months are declard 11,551,945l., while the exports were only 7,769,838l., leaving a credit lance of 3,782,107l. The imports were 7,796,959l. in gold, and 8,74,89 in silver. The exports were 4,280,212l. in gold, and 3,489,626l. in silver.

## GUNPOWDER SUPERSEDED—NEW BLASTING OIL

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2004., showing against against abire, coul.; coul.; showing a disease of the country of the coun

For some time past experiments have been recorded in connection the nitro-glycerine, or blasting oil, introduced several months since halfred Nobel, of Hamburg, and described in the Mining Journal, an opportunity has now been afforded to the Cornish miners to observe behaviour, and form an opinion of its merits for practical purpose. Fore stating the results of the Cornish trials, it may be well to briefly scribe the nature of the substance, and the claims that have been make it. The new blasting material is a light yellow oily fluid—a compt of glycerine and nitric acid, its chemical formula being C<sub>0</sub>H<sub>0</sub>O<sub>0</sub>(M<sub>0</sub>), which gives 18 parts of oxygen; and Mr. Nobel claims that as by an experiment of the substance, and the claims that as by an experiment of the parts of oxygen; and Mr. Nobel claims that as by an experiment of the control of the claims that as by an experiment of the control of the control of the claims that as by an experiment of the control of the contr which gives 18 parts of oxygen; and Mr. Nobel claims that as yes bustion, the carbon takes 12 atoms of oxygen, and the hydrogen 5, near the combustion, leaves a surplus of  $\Omega$ . which gives 18 parts of oxygen; and Mr. Nobel claims time a symbastion, the carbon takes 12 atoms of oxygen, and the hydrogen 5, just plete combustion, leaves a surplus of O<sub>1</sub> only. He states, moreon, a each 100 parts of exploded blasting-oil leaves a residue of—carbonic 58; water, 20; oxygen, 38; and nitrogen, 184=100; and that stage specific weight of the oil is 1·6, one volume produces nearly 1800 rate of gas—that is to say, steam, 554; carbonic acid, 469; oxygen, 38; and nitrogen, 236=1298 volumes. Weight for weight, the blasing-disvery favourable comparison with gunpowder, which is calculated by duce ordinarily about 250 volumes of cold gas only; the nitroglyst would, consequently, appear to be, other things being equal, storitimes as effective as ganpowder. But Mr. Nobel goes further than for he remarks that it is difficult to determine the degree of hest point of the colding substance, and that, according to theory, the bias oil, on account of its complete combustion, ought to develope a surfit tense heat than gunpowder, and this appears to be borne out by case heat than gunpowder, and this appears to be borne out by case heat than intro-glycerine, compared with gunpowder, and fon bias culates that nitro-glycerine, compared with gunpowder, possess at 18 times its power, when volumes are considered, and 8 tims in particular than the power of the capacity of the

13 times its power, when volumes are considered, and 8 times by for equal weight; and that owing to its rapidy of explosion is at tages are still greater.

It appears that the new blasting-oil was first tried by the "Omfor Blowing up the Tyskbagar Hills;" and Capt. Von Francks, when the great was the property of the control of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the storing up the Tyskbagar Hills;" and Capt. Von Francks, when the transfer of the storing up to the transfer of the same service as five of the same small bore-holes, and a concomitant economy in time and laboar-one charged with blasting-oil doing the same service as five of the small laboar of the transfer of the small laboar of the prosonous qualities, which, however, may be easily gaarded spilled with gunpowder. The workmen, however, must be causional processed by Mr. C. Ph. Carlsson, of the favourable opinions are expressed by Mr. C. Ph. Carlson, of the favourable opinions are expressed by Mr. C. Ph. Carlson, of the favourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Sv. Spilhammer, the surfavourable opinions are expressed by Mr. Nobel states that the Nitro-glycerin Aktiebolaget has been used for more than six months, while the consumption of the Herrarge Iron Pits, near Norttelje; and by several others, when the surfavourable opinions are surfavourable opinions are surf

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TING OIL

in connection who on this since by the since be considered as the since the

charging is many whilst the worth the storing reproposer, admining not labour—one of the same of the s

rus, or even the metal potassium, decompose it at the ordinary tem-sters. It detonates when struck with a hammer, but only on the spot are the blow is received, so that a few drops distributed over an anvil does, by various blows with the hammer, a corresponding number of perture. It detonates when struck with a hammer, but only on the spot where the blow is received, so that a few drops distributed over an anvil produce, by various blows with the hammer, a corresponding number of detonations. It can bear without danger 212° of heat (Fahrenheit), but detonations. It can bear without danger 212° of heat (Fahrenheit), but explodes at about 360°. The chief advantages of the patent blasting-oil are, that the oil, by means of its complete gasification, and the immense expansion resulting therefrom, increased, moreover, by a high specific expansion resulting therefrom, increased, moreover, by a high specific weight (1°6), admits of a tenfold greater explosive power being introduced weight (1°6), admits of a tenfold greater explosive power being introduced weight (1°6), admits of a tenfold greater explosive power being introduced weight (1°6), admits of a tenfold greater explosive power being introduced weight (1°6), admits of a tenfold greater explosive power being introduced weight (1°6), admits of a tenfold greater explosive power being introduced weight (1°6), admits of a tenfold greater stand saving oil is certainly dearer than gunpowder, but had for themselves that important saving of labour, the amount of which varies, of course, according to the hardness of the rock. The quickness of explosion of the oil is so great that the effect is not diminished by rents in the rock; the consequence is that the effect is not diminished by rents in the rock; the consequence is that the effect on solid noished by gunpowder, while the effect on fissured rocks is twenty to rock, assuming bores to be equal, is nine to ten times greater than that produced by gunpowder, while the effect on fissured rocks is twenty to thirty times greater. Tamping is never required, a shatt of loose sand being sufficient in all cases. Hence accidents in charging are impossible, besides the saving in time. The blasting-oil being insoluble, discharges used water, or in water-carrying rocks, are effected without cartr

## PURIFICATION OF IRON WITH LEAD.

PURIFICATION OF IRON WITH LEAD.

Reference has been made upon several previous occasions to the discovery of valuable and ingenious processes connected with the manufacture of froa and steel by Dr. Adolphe Gurlt, of Bonn, Prussia, and an additional patent has recently been obtained on his behalf for an improved mode of purifying those metals, and especially of freeing them from phosphoras. In the first place, he introduces into the iron or steel a quantity of metallic lead, or exides or carbonates of lead, or either of them, for the purpose of purifying the said iron or steel, and thereby improving their quality. This part of the invention may be applied to pig or cast-iron, which is to be puddled either before or during the puddling process, in order to produce wronght or malleable iron or puddled steel, or to iron which is to be refined, or in process of being refined, in common refinery firms or in reverberatory-furnaces, or to pig or cast-iron for casting, or to iron to be treated by the pneumatic process for the production of homogeneous iron or steel, or to the materials used in making cast-steel by the pot or other process of melting. In applying the invention during the puddling process in throduces the lead, or salts of lead by preference, when the iron is in a melted state, and at that stage of the process just when the so-called boiling of the iron begins. The quantity of lead introduced is about 11b., more or less, to the usual charge of iron (say, about 5 cwts.), or an equivalent of it in the shape of oxides or carbonates of lead. To secure the good effect of the lead it is essential that they should be most intimately mixed with the molten iron, and at a moderate temperature, which may be regulated by more or less closing the damper of the puddling-furnace in the usual way. The puddling process is then processed with in the usual or other convenient way. When the iron is to be used for castings, or when cast-iron is to be improved, it is preferred to istroduce the lead into the iron when it is in of the melted iron, in order to effect as great a degree of purification as possible. With the pneumatic process, it is preferred to add the lead to the iron when in a molten state, either in or when run from the reverbe-

of the melled fron, in order to effect as great a degree of parinciation as passible. With the pneumatic process, it is preferred to add the lead to the iron when in a molten state, either in or when run from the reverberatory-furnace or other melting furnace or cupola, or it may be added in the converting vessel or furnace before or at any stage of the process as may be most desirable. It is preferred, however, to add the said materials to the melted iron when or immediately before the iron begins to boil by the introduction of the blast of air into the converting vessel or pot, or other apparatus that may be used for the purpose. The quantity of metallic lad used is about 6 lbs. per ton of iron, or an equivalent in the shape of oxides or carbonates of lead, according to the quantity of impurities contained in the said iron. The product is then treated in the usual or other convaient way. The quantity of lead will, of course, vary slightly, according to the impurities to be removed.

The mode in which Dr. Gurlt deals with phosphoriferous ores is to produce a highly sliceous slag, which shall convert the phosphorous from the crystalline state, in which it exists in the ore, into the amorphous state necessary for its removal. His invention, then, consists in improving the quality of iron by neutralising the injurious effects of the phosphorus contained in the iron, by converting or transforming the said phosphorus from a crystalline to an amorphous state, by the addition into the blast-furnace of such an extra amount of silex or silica as will produce a very acid or silicans lad in the said phosphorus from a crystalline to an amorphous state, by the addition into the blast-furnace of such an extra amount of silex or silica as will produce a very acid or silicans lad in the said phosphorus or into decion of silican become, but when allica is in marked quantity or excess in iron ores such iron ores have up to the present time been considered obtained or the said silican is found to transform or convert the phospho

The exports of RAILWAY CARRIAGES in the first half of this year were valued at 132,921L as compared with 200,604L in the first half of 1864. and 99,27L in the first half of 1863. The number of carriages sent abroad to June 30 this year was 1098, as compared with 1705 in the corresponding half of 1864, and 635 in the corresponding half of 1868.

The value of the British General Machinery exported to France in the first half of this year was larger than in the corresponding half of 1864, shough it was not quite up to the mark of the first half of 1863, the half about the property of the first half of 1863, the samueland of the first half of 1863, the samueland the first half of 1863, the samueland the first half of 1863, the samueland to samueland the first half of 1863, the samueland to samueland the first half of 1863, the samueland to samueland the first half of 1864, the samueland the first half of the

inhairy to an unprecedented excellence and development.

The value of the Telegraphic Wire exported to June 30 this year was 101,3351; in the corresponding period of 1864 the total was 105,0051, while in the corresponding period of 1863 it was only 54,7551. This is a new product of British industry. The value exported yearly since 1852 has been as follows—1853, 72,5841; 1854, 81,5661; 1855, 163,7371; 1856, 80,0761; 1857, 302,2461; 1858, 224,7081; 1859,742,3061; 1860, 251,712; 1861, 214,4411; 1862, 320,8371; 1863, 317,2141; and 1864, 218,3251. We suppose the cable just gone to the bottom of the Atlantic will swell this year's figures.

PADTRIBLE IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.—The amount expended in the relist of pauperism in Devonshire last year—that is, the year ending March 12, 1864—was 186,0771, as compared with 189,9441. in 1863—4, showing a decrease of 38671, or 2.0 per cent. last year; in Cornwall, 80,9204, a sourceshire, 168,2141, against 168,4741, showing a decrease of 1868, or 2.2 per cent. last year; in Sourceshire, 168,2141, against 168,4741, showing a decrease of 46764, or 1.2 per cent.; in Staffordshire, 145,9581, aboving an increase of 18754, or 1.2 per cent.; in Staffordshire, 145,9581, aboving an increase of 46491, or 7.1 per cent.; in Chashire, 127,6481, showing an increase of 46491, or 7.1 per 9511, or 6.9 per cent.; in Lancashire, 356,0481, against 90,7871, showing an increase of 49,8251, or 5.5 per cent.; in Vorkshire, 450,2061, against 10,0341, against 96,5711, showing an increase of 41633, or 4.3 per cent.; or 5.5 per cent.; in Camberland, 52,0281, against 50,7711. showing a decrease of 12571, against 9.5,5712, against 9.5,5713, against 9.5,5713, against 9.5,5713, against 9.5,5713, against 9.5,5713, against 9.5,5714, and 125714, and 125714, and 125714, against 9.5,5714, and 125714, and 125714, against 9.5,5714, and 125714, and PAUPERIEN IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.—The amount expended in the

crease of 300%, or 1.8 per cent. These districts are not wholly mining localities, of course; but their industrial position appears to have somewhat improved in 1868-4.

## FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The situation displays a tendency to improvement in Belgium, and some important contracts are stated to be in course of negociation at Charleroi. At Liége, however, there are no important operations in immediate prospect. At the same time prices are sustained with firmness, because the works have on hand orders which assure them employment for some weeks to come, and because an improvement is anticipated in the situation on the commencement of the autumn. A charcoal-worked furnaces has been just extinguished at Roly-lez-Coavin; there are now only three such furnaces in the province of Namur. It is natural, at the same time, that the fabrication of iron with charcoal should languish and give place to coke-worked furnaces. A letter from Lifge states that the stock of rich coal accumulated there is almost nil. Coal is soid and forwarded in proportion as the extraction is effected. Prices are very good, and there are no lears of a fail. The ordinary coal of the lower district of the Meuse maintains itself well.

The total quantity of coal raised from Prussian collieries in 1864 was 42,394,500 tons, of which 9,299,000 tons were anthracite. The extraction of last year represented a value of about 4.500,000l. The most productive workings are those of Kœnigagrube and Kœnigin-Louisengrube in Silesia, and those of the Sarrebrock basin. At present the orders received from France by the Sarrebruck collieries are so heavy and numerous that the administration finds it impossible to meet them ail. The same administration offers to pay the travelling expenses of working in the coal mines.

The Creuzot works have just concluded a contract with the Southern of

possible to meet them all. The same administration offers to pay the traveiling expenses of worksme who are disposed to come to Sarrebruck for the purpose of working in its con imines.

The Creuzot works have just concluded a contract with the Southern of France Railway Company for the delivery of 40,000 tons of rails, at 84. per ton in warehouse at Cette. The company reserves to itself the right to carry the deliveries to 65,000 tons on the same terms. A bulletin of the committee of forgemasters announces a suspension of working operations on the part of the Nord and Aisne Blast Furnaces and Forges Company. This is the fourth French metallurgical company which has succombed during the last second, a concern carrying on forges at Decazeville; and the third, the Sambre Blast Furnaces and Forges Company. At 81. Disfer the situation maintains its character of firmness, the new prices are accepted, and the demand displays an animation which is rarely remarked at this period of the year. Orders come to hand as well from Paris as from the provinces; they are very pressing, and indicate a desassortiment in all the warehouses. For some time past merchants have only purchased from day to day; many of them believed in dull times, and consequently confined their orders to the strict requirements of the day. The improvement which has now manifested itself destroys naturally all hope of a fall, and merchants do not hesitate to lay in supplies. This explains the revival of activity with which the works are at present favoured. The fact should also be recalled that the works which have been for some time past straggling with drought have a restricted fabrication, another element in favour of the maintenance of prices. Charcoal made pig has made 4. 12s, per ton for a small lot of 100 tons (time-day to present and the production was 606,000 tons. The difference between the consumption of pig in France during the first half-year of 1805 was estimated at 680,778 tons, while the production was 606,000 tons. The difference between The Creuzot works have just concluded a contract with the Southern of

The foreign metal markets remain without material variation. There

French demand for rails and railway iron and plant can then be calculated with great exactitude.

The foreign metal markets remain without material variation. There is, however, an absence of animation in affairs, and, by consequence, there is great feebleness in the prices of some articles. Copper is neglected, and only changes hands to meet the strict requirements of consumption. At Amsterdam, Drontheim has made 54½ fls. to 55 fls.; English, 51 fls.; and Swedish, 56 fls. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has been quoted at 56 fls., and North American, at 53½ fls. At Havre, Chilian and Peruvian in bars bave made 784, 10s. to 791.; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 801.; United States (Baltimore), 871. to 881.; Lake Superior, 904. to 981. Mackan and Pitat in bars, 741.; Russian, 884. to 984.; old yellow copper, 522. to 682.; red ditto, 771. to 791.; bronze, 684. to 744. per ton. At Antwerp, American has made 1081. to 1121, per ton. On the Dutch markets Banca tin has been dealt in at 54½ fls. to 55 fls.; while Billitton has made 54½ fls. At Paris, Banca has been quoted at 971. to 981.; Detroit, 941. to 981.; and English, 944. per ton. At Havre the quotation for Banca has been 951. to 964.; Detroit, 944.; Peravian, 764. to 844.; and Peruvian mineral, 401. to 444. per ton. For lead the demand is generally insignificant; German, without giving rise to striking affairs, is tolerably well sustained at Berlin and Hamburg. At Entierdam, Stoberg has made 103½ fls.; and German 10½ fls. At Paris, Spanish as sumons have brought 214. 4s.; French, 194.1es., Belgian, 214. 12s.; and rolled, 222. per ton. At Havre, Spanish has made 184. 12s. to 184. 16s. per ton. The sinc markets have remained inactive. At Paris rough Silesian has made 224. 16s., and at Havre 224. 8s. to 224. 12s. per ton.

The annexed statement shows the production of the Niederfischbach Mines and Foundries Company during the second quarter of the current vear; — Zeus Mines, plombiferous minerals, 298 tons; Wusteifen ditto, 914 tons; Concordia ditto, 133 tons; Fischbach

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY—(from a Correspondent),
—This being the Polytechnic week, it may be supposed Cornwall is particularly full of strangers; it is so literally, and that, too, with literary
characters. Never, on any occasion, did the London mining interest show
stronger; every hotel in every place contains some of these worthies; all
the representatives of the best non-dividend mines under the sun, and stronger; every notes in every piace contains some of these workines; and there are also some few who are representatives of the dividend mines. But to our purpose. As far as Mining is concerned, the ostensible as well as the real object of the Polytechnic Society is a very decided failure; the paltry prizes are not such as to create an outlay for models and plans, whilst the honour of receiving a notice by the Cornwall Polytechnic is so eclipsed by other societies as to render emulation hardly to be excited; so many rival institutions have been established, many, if not most, having the Cornwall Polytechnic as its example, at which higher rewards and more distinctive renown are to be obtained, that we are not at all surprised at the paucity of mechanical adaptations exhibited. If the mining public, the mine proprietors, or even the Duchy officers, were to follow the liberal views displayed by the Mining Journal, the show of implements at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Hall might be far different; instead of being a mere annual gathering of a few local celebrities, and fewer still of scientific gentlemen, it might become what it was intended to be—a source and a means of benefiting Cornwall's development. I have no objection to ladies' needlework, to the exhibition of precocious abilities in any form, but we do object to such an institution being allowed to dwindle from its noble purpose. I hope the coming year will withness a far more attractive prize list: I know active exertions are about to be made, and that, when applied to, mine owners, mine adventurers, and mines too. will "One and All" respond to to be made, and that, when applied to, mine owners, mine adventurers, and mine agents, aye, and miners too, will "One and All" respond to the call, especially as regards the higher branches of practical mining en-

gineering. There is plenty of room for improvement in many departments, in dressing ores particularly, then, again, the late melaucholy accident at the Devon Great Consols would not only exemplify, but dictate the necessity of an improvement in the man-engine. As I shall have to refer again to the Polytechnic proceedings, suffice it to suggest that a general fund should be opened, and that it will be liberally subscribed to we have little or no doubt.

## REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Aug. 31.—The only notable circumstance connected with the Coal Trade this week is the continuance of the Cramlington strike. This disagreeable business has now settled down into a sour, dull struggle as to who can hold out longest. This is much to be regretted, and, what is very remarkable, the men have not a single word to say against their master, Mr. Potter, the managing owner. We are well assured, indeed, that they can say little against him, as a better master does not exist in the North. There is nothing to be said in this case about configuration or other grinest on the said in this case about configuration or other grinester. inthe against nim, as a better master does not exist in the North. There is nothing to be said in this case about confiscation or other grievances, but the men have simply demanded a rise, which the masters cannot give, although they have made some concessions, and it is matter for astonishment that no further progress has been made towards a settlement, as the total amount in dispute is not large. It is to be hoped that some approach to a settlement will shortly be made. An attempt was, indeed, made on Santriday last to bring about an agreement, but without success. A de-

ment that no further progress has been made towards a settlement, as the total amount in dispute is not large. It is to be hoped that some approach to a settlement will shortly be made. An attempt was, indeed, made on Saturday last to bring about an agreement, but without success. A deputation of the men had an interview with the committee of the Steam Collieries Association, but no progress was made, as the committee would not advance beyond their former offer. The men contend that their prices are inferior to those paid at many other works, and made an offer to submit the case to arbitration, but this was not agreed to. The Northumberland men are in a false position, and the sooner they get out of it the better; we have often noticed this. In these days of free trade, instead of the men conferring with their own employers, they have to meet a committee of the whole trade, who can certainly only deal in generalisation; they can know little of particular cases. The labour market in this county will not be in a heathy state until the union of both parties is scattered to the winds. The works at Walsend and Hobburn are proceeding rapidly forward, so that the drainage of the Tyne collieries will at no distant date be an accomplished fact. Some excitement has been caused by the announcement that a pumping-engine is being constructed abroad for a colliery on the Tyne. I confess I have not been able to ascertain where the colliery is for which this engine is destined; and, at any rate, it is abard to suppose that any machinery is to be got abroad on account of the inability of the founders or machine-makers of the Tyne to furnish it of sufficient size. Engines and pumps of any size required can be got on the Tyne or Wear; of this there can be no doubt. It is said, indeed, that the pipes for the gigantic pumping apparatus at Walsend are to be got in France, but we cannot at present vouch for this being correct; and, if correct, it has not transpired what the motive is for getting them from abroad.

An explosion took p

quantity or coal raised annually. The works have, on the whole, I believe, been carried on with safety, at any rate during the whole course of working very few explosions of gas have occurred. The coal measures in the Thornley district, indeed, are not at all remarkable for producing explosive gas, but are known to produce a good deal of choke-damp, or stythe, as it is called by the miners.

Mr. Thomas Dakers, jun., has been presented with a gold watch, as a testimonial of estem from the agents and workmen connected with the Willington B Pit, on his leaving that place for a more important position at Pease's West. Mr. W. L. Gott, viewer, made the presentation.

## REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—The shipments of Pig-Iron from the Scotch ports continue to show a large increase over last year. Week ending Aug. 28, 15,980 tons, against 12,614 tons last year. Total since Jan. 1, 455,536 tons, being an increase of 20,994 tons. This, with the large local demand for both foundries and malleable ironworks, is causing a considerable inroad to be made into the stocks held by makers here, some of which are now very low. Consequently, iron is again being taken out of our public stores, the quantity held there having since the beginning of the year been reduced fully 36,000 tons. Prices to-day are 1s. per ton higher than this day week, with an extensive demand both for shipping iron and varrants. On Thursday, business was done at 54s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. cash; Friday, 54s. 10d. to 55s. cash; 55s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. one month, and 55s. 6d. three months—a considerable business done. Monday, market quieter, at 55s. cash, and 55s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. one month. Yesterday, very animated; fully 10,000 tons sold, at 55s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. one month. Yesterday, very animated; fully 10,000 tons sold, at 55s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. cash paid, closing rather easier; sellers, 55s. 9d. cash; buyers, 55s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.

For Manufactured linon there is little enquiry, compared with a few weeks ago, but prices are firmly maintained. The makers are fully employed, and most of them have good specifications in hand yet to execute. In addition to the contracts for new steamers, noticed in my last, there are further enquiries, with prospects of renewed activity in that trade. Shipbuilding iron is, in consequence, rather firmer, without any quotable change. The prices are as last reported.—Cast-Iron goods are in request, and the ironfounders are generally very well employed, with a tendency to higher prices for their make.—Coalmasters are full of orders, and are pressing for delivery. All qualities are in very great demand, and the advance sought by miners will, in all likelihood, be at once conceded. The shipping dema

week last year.

An explosion of fire-damp took place last night in No. 1 pit, Kirk-wood Colliery, Coatbridge. There were thirteen hands in the working at the time, who were all rescued, with the exception of one man, named M. Gorman, whose head was split, and his body fearfully burned. Death M'Gorman, whose head was split, and his body fearfully burned. Death was instantaneous. Other two of the men suffered from choke-damp, but

M'Gorman, whose head was spit, and his body learning but had are recovering.

Sinclair's Railway "Wing Signal" is the name given to a new invention of great simplicity, whereby railway passengers may at once communicate with the guard of a train in motion. It is the contrivance of Mr. Godfrey Sinclair, of Edinburgh, and was tried on Saturday last on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line. On the arrival of the train in Glasgow to which this new signalling apparatus was attached, Mr. Sinclair explained his invention to a number of gentlemen interested in the success of the experiment, and one or two members of the local press. The "signal" consists of two sheets of thin iron, of about 24 in by 12 in. each, painted white. When acting as "signals" they are made to project from the carriage about 13 in. on either side, and are easily discernible during the day to anyone keeping a moderately sharp look-out; and it is proposed to render them visible during the night by lamps, aided by powerful reflectors, placed in such positions as that the light shall fall on the "outspread wings." The communication between the carriages and the "signals" is by means of two light chains running along the roofs, and all that the passenger has to do is to give one of them a sudden pull, and the signals at once become visible. The contrivance is exceedingly simple, and its efficiency was very generally acknowledged by the practical gentlemen present. Should it prove on further trial really efficacious, the travelling public will hail the invention as a great boon, and as it can at

once be applied to all classes of carriages in present use, at the nominal Hills, 820 feet high; in the south, a group of the Clent Hills, 950 feet high; and in the cost of about 2L each, our railway authorities will have no excuse for de-

once be applied to all classes of carriages in present use, as the housing cost of about 21 each, our railway authorities will have no excuse for delaying its adoption.

An Industrial Exhibition, of a novel character, took place in the Saracen Foundry, Washington-street, on Saturday, the exhibitors being confined to the workers, their families, and their friends. The prises awarded amounted to 404, one-half of which was subscribed by the firm, and the remaining half by the employés themselves. The articles exhibited were very various, and nearly all were unconnected with their peculiar manufacture. The competition embraced eight sections, and included trophies in sand, chains of sand, pools and ducks of sand, a cottage clock, with alarm machine and self-acting gas lighting apparatus, an electric-engine, a unique iron cradle, violins, looking-glasses, essays, drawings, photographs, writings, needlework, and articles of female industry, all the workmanship of the exhibitors. This ls, perhaps, the first attempt to institute an industrial exhibition in connection with a single firm, and it cannot fail to develope natural genius, and stimulate to turn even recreative hours to profitable account. Where employers foster genial strivings of this kind among their workmen we presume they will hear little of "strikes." In closing the exhibition, Mr. Walter M'Farlane, the head of the company, complimented the competitors for the skill they had displayed in the manipulation of the articles entered for competition, the result of the proper use of their leisure hours, while training that native genius which they possess to its highest use and its greatest perfection. After distributing the awards, the works were inspected, and the party separated, greatly delighted with the proceedings. lighted with the proceedings.

Candlemaking ranks among the articles for which recent patents have

Candlemaking ranks among the articles for which recent patents have been obtained, and we notice that an establishment for the manufacture of a rather novel kind of candle has just been erected in Park-street, Paisley-road, south side. It is a pretty extensive concern, the buildings forming two sides of a quadrangle, and there is space for further enlargement. The firm who have embarked in the enterprise have fitted up the place with the newest and most perfect apparatus for distilling and purifying the oleaginous and other substances out of which their product is made. Their composite candle will, judging from first specimens, equal, in durability, brilliancy of flame, cost, and beautiful wax-like exterior, anything made, either in the South or North; and we notice this work because it is the first of the kind erected in the city or neighbourhood, and the third in Scotland.

Mr. Wilson, of the Lilybank Boiler-works, has constructed a monster boiler for the Messrs. Crawford Brothers, of the Lochwinnoch Flax-mills. It is 34 ft. in diameter, surmounted by a large steam dome, is 30 ft. long, and its interior contains two large furnaces, lined with Galloway's patent water-tubes. It is of imposing dimensions, and was drawn to its resting-place by a score of powerful horses.

The depreciation to steam shipping that was to follow the cessation of blockade running does not seem likely to be speedily realised, as we find that as soon as swift and useful steamers are thrown on the market they find purchasers. Last week the blockaders Flanny and Alice sold at high prices, after having been only a few weeks home, and our building-yards ring with "the sound of hammer closing rivets up."

The blacksmiths and ship carpenters at Dumbarton are out on strike, and masters and men seem equally pleased with their "peculiar" situation. With their arms akimbo, they are employed leisurely eyeing each other. The men, out of the funds of the Union, are each receiving 19s. per week, and are content; but the masters look as if they could

other. The men, out of the funds of the Union, are each receiving 19s. per week, and are content; but the masters look as if they could wait till the supplies are exhausted, and then—.

One of Lenoir's gas engines, to which reference has frequently been made in the Mining Journal, has just been introduced in Edinburgh. The new engine is propelled by means of gas, which is introduced by an ordinary house-pipe into a cylinder containing two chambers, each of which is filled with the fluid. The gas, being mixed with common air, which is sucked in by an ingenious appliance at the rate of eleven parts of air to one of gas, is exploded by means of an electric spark in each chamber alternately, and the force of the explosions produces the motive power, corresponding to steam in an ordinary engine, which propels the machinery. The quantity of gas contained in the chambers is very small, and the contents of each chamber are exploded eighty times per minute—the exhausted air left by the explosions being carried off as soon as produced by a waste-pipe. The engine is employed in Mr. Middlemas's manufactory in driving machines used in the making of bread.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is now defunct, the North British having swallowed that line, with all its tributaries, a few days ago. 'King Hodgson," as the Chairman of the absorbing line has been called, the day after the affiliation, with a stroke of his pen extinguished the name of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and the North British is now posted along the whole lines, from Loch Lomond to Perth, and from Perth to Carlisle! The Devil-may-care way in which the thing was done, and the inauguration of Sunday trains, has given great offence, and the conjoint line may have to pay for it in decreased dividends, as it is reported that several large employers of carriages by the Edinburgh and Glasgow line have met, and are ready to transfer their goods to the Caledonian in a certain eventuality, and leave Mr. Hodgson alone in his glory! This is a consideration for the

## REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 31.—The Iron Trade continues steady, and, on the whole, there is not much to complain of. There is a very decided increase of enquiries for iron for the United States, and merchants obtain quotations to stand good for 21 days, so as to enable them to hear across the water, by the vessels which sail over it, not having yet secured the advantage of the electric communication underneath it. In one case, an order from the States has been received which is the first the house has had for 12 months from the trade generally sound and States has been received which is the first the house has had for 12 months from that quarter. Pig-iron is firm, and the trade generally sound and steady. The miners at Tunstall, in North Staffordshire, are still out, but the strike does not appear to be extending. Cases occur in which the men in the ironworks make complaints on various grounds, and in one case at least an employer, who is inclined to give the fullest consideration to any reasonable representations, found it necessary to check the growing spirit of constant fault-finding, by refusing to listen to any more complaints, and by threatening to stop the branch of the works where this spirit was manifested. Every workman anxious to raise his class should resist a spirit of constant querulous complaint, which is really unmanly, and only irritates. It has not been the disposition of the writer of this letter to conclude that in all cases the men were in the wrong when engaged in a struggle with their masters, but in the case of the strike of the North Staffordshire puddlers they did appear clearly to be engaging in an unreasonable and hopeless contest. In that struggle, when their refusal to adopt the arbitration Lord Lichfield proposed, and to which he secured the assent of the masters, they were supported and encouraged by the Beehive and by Mr. Potter, even after all hope of success had vanished from everyone's mind, and nearly all were again at work. The annual delegate meeting of the London trades has now censured Mr. Potter for the course he then took, and has thus wiped off the discredit which his condets as the test the working men of the pretroucies.

annual delegate meeting of the London trades has now censured Mr. Potter for the course he then took, and has thus wiped off the discredit which his conduct cast on the working men of the metropolis.

A company has been been formed for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the ironworks and other property of the old established firm of Messrs. Onions, Shepherd, and Taylor, at Hollinswood, near Oakengates, Shropshire, and trading under the title of the Hollinswood Company. Mr. Taylor is the sole surviving partner, and he has sold the works to the new company for 26,275L, and the whole capital is 35,000L, which has been privately subscribed in 100L shares, and is now in possession of the works,

privately subscribed in 100% shares, and is now in possession of the works which are in full operation.

The South Staffordshire Waterworks, formed to convey to the vast town of South Staffordshire the water which lies in abundance in the sandstone rocks at Lichfield, and which has to be lifted by pumping over Cannock Chase, seems, after a long struggle against adverse fortune, to be emerging from its difficulties. The dividends have gradually risen from 21 to 4 per cent., and at the meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. Chawner, the Chairman said he hoped that by the next they would be able to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. The difficulty of raising so large a capital has been the great drawback to the success of the company.

THE COAL FIELDS OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—At the Midland Institute, on Thursday, Mr. Edward Myers delivered a lecture upon the "Coal Fields of South Staffordshire," being the last of a series of lectures on "Geology." After a rapid and interesting explanation of the general principles of geological science, Mr. Myers said the South Staffordshire coal fields might, in general terms, be described as lying between Rugely on the north, the Clent Hills on the coath, Wolverhampton on the west, and Barr Beacon on the east. The district formed a part of the watershed of England, its streams on the north and east flowing into the Trent, and so on into the German Ocean, and on the south and west into the Stoar, which flows into the Severn at Stoarport. Its highest part in the north was Rassell Hill, 900 set above the sea level; on the west, Dudley Castle Hill, 730 feet high; and the Rowjey

Hills, 830 feet high; in the south, a group of the Cient Hills, 950 feet high; and in the cast, Barr Beacon, which is about 800 feet above the sea-level. Within these high lands stretches for the most part a gentle undulating pisin, more or less diversified in different localities, of a mean height of 400 to 800 feet above the level of the sea. Beginning, then, at the bottom, they had of the lowermost groups of the Simrian system one member—the Caradoc sandatons—and of the upper Siturian nearly all the members. The Devonian or Old Red Sandatons status was entirely absent. The coal measures were usually found above the mountain timestones, carboniferous slates, and sandatones; but these were absent, and the coal was found to reat on the upper Siturian rocks. They had also members of the New Red Sandatone, including, of course, the Permian. Then, in Needwood Ferest they had a patch of lias, and of the igneous or unstratified rocks they had basalt and green stones, and above all the formations of the tertiary period. The coal field being composed of shale, clary, coal, and ironatones of various thicknesses, mixed with each other in various orders of arrangement as well as extent and area, rendered it difficult to describe the field in a popular manner. Now withstanding this difficulty, Mr. Myers processed, in an elegant and easy style, to describe the coal fail of the district juing round about us, and of the formation of the coal and ironatone themselves. The atrata having been deposited in the usual way, with the customary strata above the coal, the whole of the country appeared to have been subnerged under a vast coan, and during the period it was so submerged the coal strata was forced up through the Red Sandatones, lias, and other strata, and the currents of the coesan covered it with a crusa of cose, sand, pebbies, boulders, and all and sundry the other matters which are now found to intervene between the surface of the earth and the coal-bearing strata. This was explained in a perspicuous manner, and the wh

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE

Aug. 31.—Though the weather has been rather wet and unsettled, the arvest in the greater part of the corn crops has been safely gathered. broughout the week the Iron Trade has been brisk, and purchasers have Throughout the been making their orders sufficiently large to last midway through the winter season. The pig-iron trade has improved, and purchases have been effected at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per ton. Stocks of pigs been effected at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per ton. Stocks of pigs are low, and makers are unwilling to take orders except at an advance. An improved trade is doing in hoops, plates, and bar-iron, and rails and railway ironwork generally is much enquired for. There is also an improved enquiry for iron from America, and the houses at Sheffield largely engaged in the manufacture of steel are very full of orders, and, on the whole, the prospects of the trade are very encouraging. There is a brisk demand for all descriptions of coal, and as the stocks at the collieries were generally low, the present movement has produced a great amount of activity throughout the trade. The London merchants are buying largely, owing to the increased demand for the metropolis. In the large coal-producing districts of South Yorkshire the trade for the last week or two has been much interfered with by the feasts and wakes, many of the collieries having been stopped working in consequence. In this district the metropolitan demand has greatly increased, and the coal returns by the Great Eastern Railway show a satisfactory increase. There is a brisk export trade doing at Hull and Grimsby. The coke trade is increasing, and rates have, in consequence, improved, particularly in those kinds used for malting purposes.

Eastern Railway show a satisfactory increase. There is a brisk export trade doing at Hull and Grimsby. The coke trade is increasing, and rates have, in consequence, improved, particularly in those kinds used for malting purposes.

The Staveley Coal and Iron Company (Limited) annual meeting was held at Manchester, on Monday, when the report and statement of accounts, which were considered satisfactory, were adopted, and a dividend of 61, per share on the old shares, and 11, per share on the new, was deciared, making, with the interim dividend of 51, per share, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\), for cent. on the paid up and borrowed capital of the company, which to Jane 30, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\), for cent. on the paid up and borrowed apital of the company, which to Jane 30, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\), mer cent. on the paid up and borrowed Markham-were re-elected unanimously. The saul votes of thanks were accorded to the directors—Messrs. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P., Charles Fatrick Stawart, and Charles Markham-were re-elected unanimously. The saul votes of thanks were accorded to the directors for their able management of the company's works. The prospects of the company are very soccuraging, and the shareholders may, with conditione, look forward to good dividends. The Staveley Company is the most successful company which has been organised for miles round that neighbourbood, as is avidenced by the largeness of the annual dividend. The company are doing a splendid trade, and, to say mothing of castings and manifactured fron, they are sending eleven trains per day out laden with coal, seven to the South and four to the North.

Mr. Bickle, the engineer to the Rotherham, Masbro', and Holmes Coal Company, has been presented with a testimonial, which consisted of a valuable timepiece and some jeweliery, on the occasion of his leaving the neighbourhood. There was a dinner to celebrate the event, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered.

At the Wakefield Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition, among the articles exhibitor shouse. A ric

## REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 31.—At the commencement of the week the unfavourable reports received as to financial matters at New York, and the fear that there would be a drain of money to foreign countries in consequence of the crops being below the average, and prices of corn going up, the Iron Trade received, to some extent, a check, and buyers were rather disposed to hold back a little more than usual in giving out specifications. The following mail, however, from America brought reassuring news, and it also brought the additional intelligence that British iron was more enquired for at the markets of the States. Since then firmness has again characterised the trade, and, upon the whole, it may be said that there is a better demand than last week. The Rail houses are doing a large business, and there is every prospect that this branch of the trade will be kept fully employed for a long time to come. Bars command list rates, and for puddled iron there is an excellent enquiry, stocks not having yet been completely replenished since the late drought. There has been a slight movement in favour of sellers in pig-iron, although a general advance has not been established, but the market is in a healthier state. The following are prices that have been obtained:—Bars 7L at the works, and rails 7ts. 2s. 6d. to 7L 5s. As predicted in previous reports, a farther rise has taken place in tin-plates, and buyers are, as a rule, willing to advance 1s. per box on the prices of a fortnight ago. This is satisfactory, and it betokens that by degrees the trade will resume its former prosperous position. There are a good number of orders in the hands of steam coal merchants, and collieries are kept going pretty regularly; the house coal trade is also proving a little. For coke there is an average enguiry, and the large are a good number of orders in the hands of steam coal merchants, and collieries are kept going pretty regularly; the house coal trade is also moving a little. For coke there is an average enquiry, and the large ocean steam-ship companies have commenced purchasing patent fuel. The 'ron founders are busy, and there is no change to note in the iron ship-building trade. The iron vessel in course of building at Mr. Spittle's iron ship-building yard, Newport, is expected to be launched about the end of September, and preparations are already being made for building a second iron vessel.

end of September, and preparations are already being made for building a second iron vessel.

Messrs. Mather and Platt, the proprietors of the improved boring machine, have entered into a contract with the trustees of the Marquis of Bate to bore for water near the East Dock for the supply of the shipping there. The success of the boring machine at Messrs. North and Lowe's brewery, Cardin, was rive fan ferred to at the last meeting of the Seouth Wales Institute of Engineers, and a full report appeared in the Mining Journal of July 22.

Slate and Slab Quarries are rapidly increasing in number and extent in Pembrokeshire, and several of them are already returning handsome profits to the proprietors. The slates are of a moderately good quality, but not equal to North Wales. In the neighbourhood of Masenclochog, the Quarries yield excellent slabs, and old rocks that had been abandoned for thirty or forty years are being again produably worked.

At the Merthyr Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Simons applied for a summons against Mr. Moody, colliery manager, Cyfarthfa, for employing a boy under twelve years of age, contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament for the Regulation of Coal Mines.

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Havre, from Havre, with 250

tens of iron ore, 20 boxes of tin, and 4 tens of silver ore, for H. Espeigle, from St. Malo, with 100 tens of sinc ore, for J. Rowan from Cherbourg, with 56 tens of iron ore, for W. Crawsbay. The with 775 tens of copper ore, for Richardson and Co. The Raise boarg, with 69 tens of iron ore, for W. Crawsbay. The Resease with 130 tens of zinc ore, for Dillayra and Co. The Ville 6s Phoorg, with 100 tens of iron ore, for W. Crawsbay. The Raise 11 tens of lead ore, for Richardson and Co. The William Leek 200 tens of copper ore and 427 tens of copper ore; from Mayles Owen, from Leghorn, with 29 casks of copper ore; from Mayles ore; from Genoa, with 276 casks of copper ore; from Cagliar, ore, for H. Richardson and Co. The Ville de Liege, from Air opper ore, for Richardson and Co.

## GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINE.

WEST LANCASHIRE AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT.—Mr. High ports that in his district there are 180 collieries and ironatose with having two or more shafts, or entrances, thereto, and 5 with second.

They vary from 90 to 1800 ft. in depth, and in diameter in the second of the seco

the mines of the former, and 268 in the latter. Mr. Higgson is an state that there is not in the whole of North Wales more than one which has been in operation three months that he has not make acquainted with by an inspection both above and below groad. PREVENTIVE MEASURES—INADEQUATE ASSETANCE RESIDENCE, "It is somewhat remarkable," as it is more than to the third that the third that the contract of the translation of the tran

provided by the owners. At one colliery alone nearly 3000, has been as erection of large and commodious schools, and a sufficient number of compare are constantly engaged there. At another colliery, of still greater attent, tor, who is the owner also of a large estate, has at his own expense evocial for the education of the children of his workmen; also well regulated, as supervision. Adjoining a colliery of considerable magnitude the lesser of built a large and most elegant school, which any child may attend. At uncross other schools the teaching and regulations are all that could be expense varying from 1d. to 3d, per week. Boys employed at smaller seldom located far from a school, still, upon the whole, the attendance, instance that has come under Mr. Higson's notice, has hitherto been irrup astifactory. In consequence of this, compied with the difficulties attends the owners of several collieries now prohibit the employment of keys to under the age of 12 years. But as they are principally engaged by the eleves as drawers, they are frequently taken into the plt at an earlier as escape detection until, perhaps, they have attained the proper age. In I the provisions shready made for affording ducation are not so extensive anire, although they are sufficient for the purpose; neither is the attends of boys under the age of 12 years who can neither read or write any bits its difficult for them to comply with that enactment of the status. The excellent schools in North Wales, and, upon the whole, education may be moderately cheap rate; but there are very few belonging to owners of have been built principally by public subscriptions, and in some instances the moderately cheap rate; but there are very few belonging to owners of a have been built principally by public subscriptions, and in some instances the persons, and they are open on the payment of a small weekly sum to also moderately and they are open on the payment of a small weekly sum to also

MIDLAND DISTRICT.—The counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lieus and Warwickshire, inspected by Mr. Thomas Exans, present to import ment. It appears that the quantity of coal worked in the last size is 53,536,000 tons, and the lives lost 463, or one death to about illatons. In 1864 the coal worked was about 7,300,000 tons, and the lost 66, or one death to 110,726 tons. But although there is a comis able addition to the list of deaths in the Midland district, yet in company with the coal raised the result is not unsatisfactory. There are

able addition to the list of deaths in the Midland district, yet in come son with the coal raised the result is not unsatisfactory. There are separate collieries under Mr. Evans's inspection.

Working of Acr.—In the Midland district there is no death but the Acts of Parliament for the regulation of mines have worked satisfactory; and the relating to the safety of those employed. The mines are becoming more stated of considerable greater depth; the difficulties to contend with are such now set and will become so each year, as there will be a very much larger quantity of deal with, and existing under great pressure. The employment of stills states it is not intended that Inspectors should act as viewers or mangers of either it is not intended that Inspectors should act as viewers or mangers of either or reason to suspect danger or neglect of the Act, mines are now imported, are also inspected on the occurrence of any accident which appears to require its is necessary this investigation should be made, in order that it may be seen whether the requirements of the Act have been compiled with, and that, if such that is the penalties for neglect should be proceeded for; such investigation great the requirements of the Act have been compiled with, and that, if such that is the penalties for neglect should be means of causing presentations to be take which likely to prevent accidents. If the view taken by some parties, that inspets necessary the respective that the results are ready in the respective that the results are ready in the respective that the results are ready in the respective to the means of causing presentations to be taken when the special services and apparently ready and apparently representations are such an angers of the responsibility which now devolves upon them.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL

SIR,—The weather for the present month has been of the characteristic of the present month has been of the characteristic of the weather for September, but had one one giving all sorts of foolish opinions as to the cause of this case. Some of these geniuses tell us it is the "Russian cattle plague; we have also a "plague of preissa each one one giving all sorts of foolish opinions as to the cause of this case. Some of these geniuses tell us it is the "Russian cattle plague, this plague on the Continent; it appears to be entirely of English of this plague on the Continent; it appears to be entirely of English of Several years ago I foresaw this, and gave the nation ample suring its approach. In 1861, I wrote a small pamphlet, in which the first ing passage occurs:—"In addition to the cold springs, and the wis years, which bring us deficient harvests, our rivers are now to put with the filth from our towns that a fearful calamity may at any minute upon us, in the form of a contagious disease among our casts by drinking the water from these terribly sewage-polluted streams, and at a period when we least expect it. If we outrage the laws of Namu must expect a fearful retribution for our negligence; we cannot ome this pollution with impunity. The health of every class, rich and put leading article appeared in that paper on my work, in which the false leading article appeared in that paper on my work, in which the false leading article appeared in that paper on my work, in which the false leading article appeared in that paper on my work, in which the false leading article appeared in that paper on my work, in which the false leading article appeared in that paper on my work, in which the false leading article appeared in that paper on my work, in which the false leading article appeared in that paper on my work, and now we are presented with a time when neither man extended with a time when neither man e

I sent a copy of this pamphiet to see a sent a copy of this pamphiet to see a set of the cours:—"We have been poisoning our towns, and now we are point our rivers, until we are threatened with a time when neither men or rivers, until we are threatened with a time when neither men or will be able to drink of the polluted streams, and some dreading will be able to drink of the polluted streams, and some dreading will devastate both our cities and our pastures. Nature will swap horden laws; the sewage of our towns belongs to the soil, and not in lute the rivers." Here, then, is the real cause of the cattle plags we continue our present system of river pollution much longs with have other plagues besides cattle plagues to contend agains. In the continue our present system of river pollution much longs with while, at the same time, every law of Nature (the source of all its while, at the same time, every law of Nature (the source of all its happiness) is both outraged and neglected. By this gross neglected in the points out to me that there are atmospheric changes which will be points out to me that there are atmospheric changes which will be points out to me that there are atmospheric changes which will be now passing through one of these periods of affliction; the next inside the continue to rob the soil of its fertilising elements, and pollars the continue to rob the soil of its fertilising elements, and pollars and the present coasien. event occurs it will be more terrible than on the present occurs that Nature has her agents ready at hand for every compared by the continue to rob the soil of its fertilising elements, and polles waters, she will lay low in death both man and beast; therefore, as we should be careful not to tamper with the things on which existence depends.

The weather for September, from my London observations, will be proximately as follows:—1st, changeable; 2d to 4th, wind as missing the state of the state

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EPT. 2, 1865.

changeable; 6th, fine; 7th to 12th, of an uncharacter, with local thunder-storms—between the 8th and 11th interesting phesomena will occur, probably in England; 13th and interesting phesomena will occur, probably in England; 13th and specially fine; 15th, wind and some rain; 16th, fine; 17th to 20th, sacquible, with thunder, wind, and rain, locally; 21st and 22d, sacquible, with thunder, wind, and rain, locally; 21st and 22d, in fine; 33d and 24th, wind, rain, and some thrunder in places; if fine; 33d and 24th, wind, rain, and some thrunder in places; if the secondly fine; 28th to 30th, unsettled, wind and rain. On 17th, generally fine; 28th to 30th, unsettled, wind and rain. On 17th, generally fine; 18th to 30th, unsettled, wind and rain. On 17th, generally fine; 18th to 30th the second three is anything to fear from the weather for the labeling the second three seconds. Author of the "Climate of England."

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.

thid annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London or Thursday,—Mr. E. Pharson in the chair.

2. Thursday,—Mr. E. Pharson in the chair.

2. J. Evas (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, report of the directors stated that, since their accession to office last report of the directors stated that, since their accession to office last report of the directors stated that, since their accession to office last report of the directors as a considerable that the commercial value of the quartz in bulk, but up to the present time of the commercial value of the quartz in bulk, but up to the present time of the commercial value of the quartz in bulk, but up to the present time of the commercial value of the quartz in bulk, but up to the present time of the commercial value of the quartz in bulk, but up to the present time of the commercial value of the quartz in bulk, but up to the present time of the commercial value of the comm

any he aspected shortly to report; but the directors cannot leave the sub-capressing their report that too frequent recourse has to be made to the comcitor to select the payment of outstanding calls.

Interest the payment of the payment of the cre, and the results obstantiated the had visited and carefully examined the mine, and had caused by their own machinery the general quality of the ore, and the results obstantiated the payment of the cre, and the results obstantiated the payment of the cre, and the results obstantiated the best of the ores only gave I dwt. to the ton, it seemed perfectly a causit contained gold, but in very small quantities; as to whether there it hackes was a question he could not answer. Their present machinery in an doubt the shareholders had already observed, did not recommend genetic or a continuance of operations at the mine. He mentioned this is held privately hard that the question had been entertained by some of dies whether it was not desirable to wind-up the company. The reason had not consumed the second of the present time was because they will be supported to the present time was because they will be supported to the shareholders and the first payment of the shareholders at the strate of the supported the strategy of the shareholders at the report, the company had been involved alterity the supported the strategy and that the company had been involved the lifetime, as a stated in the report, the company had been involved the lifetime, as a stated in the report, the company had been involved the lifetime, as a stated in the report, the company had been involved the lifetime, as a stated in the report the company had been involved the lifetime, as a stated in the report, the company had been involved the lifetime, as a stated in the report the company and been

ied about 30% per month, added the proposition for the adoption of the report, and the proposition for the adoption of the report, is a standard to the fact that the balance-sheet did not show the had been saberbed for, or the amount of the arrears of call, and that there yet remained to be called up about 20,000%, nitioned that almost all their litigation had arisen from their shareholders to may their calls.

mentioned that almost all their litigation had arisen from their it the sharbolders to pay their calls. Item attention to the fact that the solicitor of the company was also premoter and late secretary of the company.

and that in the general way such a thing would be undoubtedly very particular case an advantage to the company would be realised, spetched that no further money should be expended, but that the common so forthwise.

consulting engineer, in reply to questions, stated that the first time to be certainly formed an unfavourable opinion of it, but at the structed to make those examinations, and he obtained the use of a time Clegau Mine for the purpose. The trials were not made riston. The results obtained from the first set of samples were so it a second, and subsequently a third, set—from all of which good behand. Believing that every care had been used, he could only loss detailed in his report of Dec. 1. The matter so remained if erected its own reduction machinery, when he was much dispendence of gold from the numerous trials made. He now believed clapsa gold had, unknown to him, been wrought in the, machine samples tried, which had vitiated the results obtained, making these tides they are sent to the present proven the trial upon all the proof favourably. The minerals from all the sentified upon algo scale, but none of them had yielded gold in a recommended as continuation of the sinking upon Mande's lode shees during the next two months, by which time sufficient eviated to determine the question of further proceedism or abandon-lisconsing, the report of the directors was excepted. eer, in reply to questions, stated that the first tim-formed an unfavourable opinion of it, but at th

OUTH DEVON SLAB AND SLATE QUARRIES.

OUTH DEVON SLAB AND SLATE QUARRIES.

ment meeting of shareholders, a dividend of 7½ per cent. was undor's hares to receive the same amount only as ordinary The capital account showed 2700. Liabilities, with 12,1951. 4s. met them. The working quarry account showed 14,222, 3s. 7d. me, and 1891. 18s. receipts. These are simply general state—be complete andited account will be submitted at the adjourned the most of the directors was submitted, and the Chamkan Mr. E. W. ring is selegited and the directors was submitted, and the Chamkan Mr. E. W. ring is selegited as the state of the directors was submitted, and the Chamkan Mr. E. W. ring is selegited to work it on a large scale. It was now merely a spilu. The object to work it on a large scale. It was now merely a spilu. The object to work it on a large scale. It was now merely a spilu. The object to work it on a large scale. It was now merely a spilu. The object of the company should be to take out speedily as much a first with a small practically insubantible, so lying that it can be worked in the amount of the state and quality of the state of t the promoned by a competent authority of the extract and quality of the in the figures is eased to the company, the figures exhibited. He would be intended by a competent authority of the extract and quality of the intended principle of the state of the company, the figures exhibited. He would be intended to the whole of more than a 1,000,0001, sterling can be taken by the company and the lass, and from the stated that, on a rough estimate, it appeared the state of the company and the lass, and from the supplied to the development of their riches, they it is the state of the company of the lass, and from the supplied to the development of their riches, they it is the state of the state of the company of the last point of more than 30 per cent. By further increasing their capital that, a by the Articles of Association they are empowered to do, this profit cannot show in the state of the sta

the man we be directed designed, and not be catched by a catched catched by a catch

and a communication made between each level and the opening, so as to drain all the working and facilitate the presention on the superior parts of the bands in depth, as shown by detted lines on the rough sketch. The siste bands interescing this property have not been sufficiently liad open to form a correct setlmate of the amount of marketable products which may be realised from any given quantity of rock broken; but the general indications presented by the bands in the new cutting and trial pits, as well as the excellent quality of the rock at the bottom of the Old Quarry, show that the Wood Farm is a very valuable slate quarry, and only requires to be wrought in a systematic manner, with sufficient capital, to render it highly remunserative in the making of slabs and slates. Therefore, as the existence of slate bands of great extent and of superior quality is now placed beyond any doubt, it reasts with the proprietors what measures to adopt, whether they will prosecute the undertaking on a small or on a large scale. It must be borne in mind that a high percentage of marketable products, and high percentage of profits on the capital invested, can only be permanently secured by the carrying on of the operations on a large scale. As there is no water-power at command, and all mechanical appliances for havining, fac., will have to be done by steam, the present lavel should be prosecuted and made as the main extraction for the workings of the upper section. In the course of time the sait will have to be driven in like manner underneath, to serve for the same purpose in the lower section. It was resolved that Mr. Hopkins's recommendations should be carried out.

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Sherborne-lane, yesterday,

Mr. John Robinson in the chair.

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company. Sherborne-lane, yesterday.

Mr. J. L. Bauxand (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors stated that they were gratified in being able to state that the progress of the company during the past helf-year has been of the able to state that the progress of the company during the past helf-year has been of the year of the company during the past helf-year has been of the Yang (quanty—live) the remembered that the existing lease of this quarry was for IJ years, terminating in 1875. The director are girld to state that Haw helps by commissioners of Wroods and Torrate, under whom this lease is helf, have consented to insect the company of the past helf-year of the company have also becompany. The doubt only to the mineral under 60 serves, they have compreded in the new sease 60 additional aeres, making in the whole 170 serves. The company have also becompany. The directors have accessed in purchasing a small freshold farm, haven as Tritchand's Farm, situated in the centre of the company's property, the acquisition of which was almost independent of the good and format working of the quarry. This company, and secure for the whole terms of the new lease ample and antifection land, not only for all the general purposes of the company becoming known, the price of adjusting land increases in post of the company becoming known, the price of adjusting land increases in post of the company becoming known, the price of adjusting land increases in post of the company of the property of the past post of bringing the trubbin to that is rely, and to "light" over the present cincerd, and additional opening make. As these interpretations are subject to the company of the c

Intent of the remaining shares will be offered to the existing shareholders.

The CHAIRLEAN, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that it was not his intention to occupy the shareholders by any lengthened observations, but as the matter so faily entered into all the details connected with the company, remarks from him were rendered unnecessary. All he need say was that the position and prospects of the company were in every respect most satisfactory. (Hear, hear). He was happy to be in a position to state that the directors had succeeded in obtaining new leases of the property, which gave the company a sufficiently long tenure to justify the shareholders in opening out its resources to the fallest extent—(Hear, hear)—and to show that its producing capabilities were heling rapidly developed was instanced by the fact that at the present time they were making \$10 tons of sistes per month, as against 110 tons at this time last year; and as each ton meant something like a profit of 11., be thought there could not be a divided opinion that while the position of their enterprise was highly satisfactory, its prospects were progressively encouraging. (Hear, hear.) He then moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.—Mr. W. Tuxwond had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

its prospects were progressively encouraging. (Hear, hear.) He then moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.—Mr. W. TUXPOID had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

Mr. ASHYON enquired if it were intended to resume the negociations for parting with a portion of the company's property?—The CHAIMMAN replied for the present that the matter remained in abeyance. Every precaution had been taken, and the company had power to assign without the consent of the lessors.

Mr. ASHYON enquired if the sum of 52,000/., mentioned in the balance-sheet, was the amount of actual construction?—The CHAIMMAN replied that was the nett amount taken from the books; the items included everything chargeable in that account.—

Mr. ASHYON considered that most estiefactory.—The CHAIMMAN further mentioned that there would not be the slightest difficulty in disposing of the property for more than double the amount that it had had cost the company.

Mr. MILLEDGE drew attention to the reduced amount of debentures, and hoped to be able in that way to in time extinguish the whole of that debt. As regards the profit and loss, it would be seen by the balance-sheet that the total smount written off was equal to a dividend of another 9 per cent. In other words, had those amounts not been written off from the profit and loss, the directors at the present time would have been in a position to nave declared a dividend of 18 per cent. (Hear.) The motion adopting the report was put and carried unanimonaly. A resolution was then passed declaring a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the five months ending Feb. 28 last.

The CHAIRMAN stated that after the dividend had been paid there would be carried forward an undivided profit of 1800t. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. L. Morgan was re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Asstron then proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman and directors for the care with which they had conducted the business of company, and which had led to so euccessful and

in being able to declare a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, which, of court contributed to the general behoof of all concerned.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Parley, seconded by Mr. Wilde, the retiring directe were re-elected.

vers re-stated.

The Charkan acknowledged the vote, and stated that the directors showed their confidence in the company by the fact that they held among them something like 16,0601.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the vote, and stated that the directors showed their condidece in the company by the fact that they held among them something like 15,0001, worth of shares.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the secretary, Mr. Barnard, for the seal and ability with which he continued to discharge the important duties of his office. The SECRETARY expressed his thanks for this renewed mark of confisence on behalf of the shareholders. He could only say that he felt a deep interest in the success of the company, and he took the present opportunity of congratulating the directors and shareholders, as well as himself, upon the success which had been achieved, although he regarded it as but an earnest of a greater success yet to be achieved. (Hear, hear). The meeting was then made special, when certain amendments were made in the Articles of Association.

rticles of Association. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FORM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—The quantity of lode stuff stamped and acasigamated during August was 188 tons. The yield of gold is not yet ascertained. The new stamps work well, and the mine is without alteration.

GWYNFYNYDD.—Two short levels are being driven, to intersect two of

and amaigamated during August was 108 tons. The yield of gold is not yet ascertained. The new stamps work well, and the mine is without alteration.

GWYNFYNYDD—Two short levels are being driven, to intersect two of the lodes, which show patches of sold at surface—they will be reached in about a month. CwmHerstan.—Mr. E. Williamson is making a large trial of the lode staff by stamping, &c., as at Castell Carn Dochan, and continues to find fine gold in the blanket sand. On account of the large quantities of sulphides of lead, sinc, &c., in the lode stuff, amalgamation by Mosheimer's machines only obtain about 4 to 5 dwts. of gold get ton of lode stuff. As the stuff by assay contains a larger quantity of gold than this, probably the concentrated sulphides will eventually have to be smelted.

A parcel of Tyddynguwan galena, smelted at the Bagillt Works, contained 8s ozs. of sliver to the ton of lead.

NORTH TRESKERBF is progressing most favourably. At the next ticketing it is expected they will have 150 tons of adventurers' ore, besides a great deal let at a low tribute, upon which the profits will be large. There are now two levels produced over a great deposit of copper ore, and it is anticipated when they get down to another level, and well under the influence of the elvan, that a great mine will be opened up. HALLENBEAGLE.—Within the last day or two a very important improvement has taken place in this mine, by the cutting of the north lode in King's western boundary shaft; it is a beautiful lode, 4 ft. wide, and in easy ground, in which they can sink from 4 to 5 fms. a month, so that a good piece of ore ground can be quickly laid open. The lode in the castern part of the mine is the one from which the greater part of the ore is being raised. The other parts of the mine are looking exceedingly well, and the returns must rapidly increase. It is certainly very mysterious, with a shares at the present nominal price.

Mining Company of Figure 2 to the purpose of placing before the shareholders the latest information

pear before the public.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—It may be interesting to the public to know that the lode which gives such favourable indications is supposed to be the celebrated Callington lode, which made such immense returns. Whether it is so or not, the stratification is precisely similar, and the indications and the state of the lode at present as seen go to prove that a discovery of great importance is likely to be made at a time not far distant.

WHEAL WILLIAM is situated in Lanivet, rapidly becoming one of the most important tin districts in Cornwall. Operations have been resumed from former workings at a shallow depth, from whence profitable returns were made; and a 22-in. rotary engine, with 16 heads stamps, have been erected, and now in full working. A shaft has been sunk in most favourable ground, going down with which a rich branch of tin has unexpectedly been cut; an event which had it occurred when market operations and sensations were prominent would have put the shares to a high price. A cross-cut is being driven at the 12, to intersect the lode, which will be effected in the course of a few days, and, as stated by the well-known inspecting agent, Captain Henry James, of Reivith, two lodes form a junction at about that depth—a point to be looked forward to as of great importance. From the unusually high produce of the tinatuff, and the quality of tin, as shown in Capt. James's report, this mine, it is considered, cannot well fail to give good profits to the shareholders. The whole of the machinery and work is paid for, and after the middle of next month requiar returns of tin will be made.

REINNIE LAXEY.—The last report is highly encouraging, and evidently points to this becoming the next prize in the Laxey district. The shaft is down about 17 fms., and hitherto producing rich stones of lead; it now shows a branch of lead 1 to 3 in. wide, with a little quartz and other favourable accompaniments. The shafts down about 17 fms., and hitherto producing rich stones of lead; it now shows a branch of lead

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF ECONOMY IN THE USE OF STEAM.

—The monthly meeting of the association was held at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, when Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—"During the last two months 350 engines have been examined, and 638 boilers, and 6 of the latter tested by hydramile pressure. Of the boiler examination 490 have been external, 37 internal, and 161 entire. In the boilers examined 197 defects have been discovered, 7 of those defects being dangerous." Mr. Fletcher, in concluding his report, says—"Attention may be drawn to the fact that three of the explosions referred to, and possibly the fourth, resulted from weakness of the furnace tubes, and might have been prevented by strengthening hoops, or flanges, or other approved means, while the explosions were attributed in every case to shortness of water. These facts, as well as the character of the evidence generally given at inquests on explosions, show the importance of the association's continuing to point out, on the recurrence of every explosion form collapse, their true cause, and the simple means of prevention. Some light may be thrown on the tendency to attribute every explosion to-shortness of water. These facts, as well as the character of the boilers, from the fact that explosions arising from shortness of water are the fault of the boiler attendants. Explosions arising from shortness of the boilers—whether from their dilapidated condition, or the neglect of suitable precautions in their original construction—are the fault of the boiler owners, and I must say that the majority of explosions that have come under tray own observation have been due rather to the neglect of boiler owners than boiler attendants, and until boiler owners view this matter correctly we shall still have a recurrence of these fatal explosions." THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLO-

FILE MAKING BY MACHINERY.—Reference was made to the formation of an influential company, in July, 1863, for developing Bernot's file cutting patent, and in the Mining Journal of Aug. 15, 1863, an illustrated description of the invention was published. The company has just held its second general meeting, and it appears that the manufacture of files has now been commenced. The directors report that the faliacy so industriously propagated, that the company could not produce good files by machinery, is disproved by the actual result: even in this early stage of the company's operations files are turned out superior to any that it is possible to produce by hand labour, and at a sixth of the cost of such labour. Another instance is thus added to many, now matters of history in several important branches of industry, of a success in the face of opinious expressed against the introduction of labour-saving machinery. The board have adopted Stemen's regenerative formace for all heating operations. It being indispensable to use a high and uniform quality of sized to produce files of the first quality, a series of careful experiments to that end have been carried out, and those requisite qualities have been proved to exist in the steel of the Titanic Steel and from Company, manufactured under the patents of Robert Mushet. The directors have, in consequence, made a contract upon very favour-hile terms with that company, including an ontion to sell their tool and other steels Robert Mushet. The directors have, in consequence, made a contract upon very favour-able terms with that company, including an option to sell their tool and other steels upon commission, which it is believed will largely conduce to the interests of the file company, as the sale of an article that usually accompanies files will be an additional source of revenue, without the expenditure of further capital.

source of revenue, without the expenditure of further capital.

SMELTING IRON WITH GAS.—Much attention is now being directed to an invention, described some time since in the Mining Journal, due to Dr. Gurlt, and generally known as the gas-fuel method of smelting, by which the useful portions of the fuel are thoroughly utilised, while all impurities are left behind. The latter advantage is peculiarly applicable to from and steel making, as the chief impurities in these metals are derived from the fuel. Dr. Garlt exposes iron ore to a current of gas, of which a small proportion is burnt to give the necessary heat. A small exposure merely reduces, a longer carboniess, so that either malicable tron, steel, or east-iron can be obtained at will. By applying gas fuel to a reverberatory furmace, and blowing in air by ples over the bridge, a true blow-ples flame is obtained, by which the highest heat possible is attained, and also, by the regulation of the wind, the atmosphere of the furnace may be kept either neutral, oxidising, or reducing at will. With such a furnace, Dr. Gurlt hopes to melt steel in large quantities, without injury to its quality. Thegas is obtained by burning the fuel in a close, deep fire-box, by means of a blast of air at the bottom.

Welding Iron.—An invention has been provisionally specified by

quep re-sox, by means or a piast of air at the bottom.

Welding Iron.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Messrs. Standly and Prosser, of Cockspur-street, which consists in the employment of bydrogen or its compounds, alone or mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air projected from blow-pipes, for the purpose of welding plates or masses of iron or other metals. They prefer to mix the gases in a reservoir at the base of the blow-pipe.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 27 was 12,1741. 16e. 7d.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER,

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-FOWER.

HE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.
ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years
rith complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and
an recommand them with confidence.
This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water
lying a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.
On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back
rater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water
arriable.

rther particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a gray of falls.

TO MAKERS AND USERS OF COKE.—GOOD HARD COKE FROM WASTE SLACK.

HICKLIN AND PARDOE'S IMPROVED COKE OVENS THE USUAL WASTE. It is applied by Colles Brothers, mining engineers, Stouthelds.

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AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS N C O T T AS NOW ADDITION OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE, AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers, THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.

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MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

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St. ALLEN POWDER MILLS, TRURO, beg to INVITE ATTENTION, to
their WATERPROOF SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES, which are supplied, it
various lengths, at reasonable prices.

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WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited
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THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—
The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that alperty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, Roserr Argan 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

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CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
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Office, Trure, on Wednesday, the 18th day of September next, at One o'clock in the

15 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Thomas Abrahams, 5 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant H. J. Baeurman, 10 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Spencer Lynne, 10 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Spencer Lynne, 10 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant William Garrod, 30 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant William Jones, and 25 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant William Jones, and 26 (5000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant James White, 4 and in the said MINE.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Soliettor, Truro (Agent for Frederick William Sneil, 1, George-street, Mansion House, London, Pisintif's Soliettor).

Dated Registrar's Office, Traro, August 30, 1865.

### In Chancery.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the CAPPAGH MINING COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the CAPPAGH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The CAPPAGH COPPER MINE, in the county of CORK, in IRELAND.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, under an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in this matter, of date the 9th day of August, 1865, the INTEREST of the above-mamed company in this MINE, and in the powerful and perfect ENGINES, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STORES, now in full work. The mine is held by the company under an indenture of underlosse, dated the 29th day of September, 1862, for a term of which 14 years are unexpired, at a rent certain of £50 and royalty of 1-16th of also moneys, clear of all deductions, or 1-16th of the minerals raised, with a aurface rent of £20 he, per acre. The underlosse contains a covenant for renewal at option of lesses, without fine, for the further term of 21 years. The workings consist of three large shafts, of which he skip shaft has been sunk below the 95 fm. level, which is the deepest of nine levels that have been driven. Each level has yielded fairly, and the value has considerably improved in depth according to the mine captain's latest report. Another sinking taken up is expected to bring the south nearly to join the north part of the lode, when a still greater improvement is looked for.

The first sale of ore by the company was made at Swanses, in June, 1863, and sales have aince been made amounting to 451 tons nett, yielding £3871 nett at Swanses. The liste sales of ore average £3 11s, per ton nett at Swanses. The ventilation is excellent, and the water moderate. It may fairly be assumed that the mine can now be immediately worked to a considerable profit. In the locality of the mine skilled labour is abundant. The inhabitants are industrious and orderly, and provisions are cheap. The mouth of the mine is on the brow of a hill, haif a mile from the see, and the ore is shipped in a cove, which will aim at a seaso of 100 tons. Over £20,000 has been expend

spect the mine and workings obtained on application to the official liquidator by to srs. Tuke and Valfy, 17, Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitors for the official liquidator.

## In Chancery.

N the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and in the MATTER of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the London Gasetts of the 11th and 14th July, 1885, the Fines newspapers of the 13th and 15th July, 1885, the Efficiency of the 15th and 224 July, 1885, the affiavit of Frederick Whinney, sworn on the 6th day of July, 1885, and the schedules or exhibits respectively marked A, B, and C, therein referred to, and the affidavit of John Richard Bowden, sworn the 25th day of July, 1885, and the exhibits A and B, respectively referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is PEREMPTORILY ORDERED that a CALL of ONE POUND PER SHARE be made on all the contributories of this company, and it is peremptorily ordered that each of such contributories of, on or before the 15th day of September, 1865, pay to Robert Palmer Harding, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 3, Bank-buildings, in the City of London, the balance (if any) which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with HENRY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.

W. BARRETT, 8, Beil-yard, Doctors' Commons, Solicitor.

W. BARRETT, 8, Beil-yard, Doctors' Commons, Solicitor.

## In Chancery.

BRECONSHIRE—The IMPORTANT PROPERTY, known as the PALLEG COLLIERY, in the parish of YSTRADGYNLAIS.

COLLIERY, in the parish of YSTRADGYNLAIS.

MESSRS. PRICE AND CLARK WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Cameron Arms, Swasses, on Friday, Sept. 15, at Twelve for One, in One Lot, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1862, and of the Paileg Anthractic Coal and Iron Company (Limited), with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, the IMPORTANT PROPERTY known as the PALLEG COLLIERY, situate in the bamiet of PALLEG, in the parish of YSTRADGYNLAIS, in the county of BRECON, together with the capital STEAM ENGINE, and all the expensive PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS for working the mine, which is now in full operation.

The property is leasehold, and held for a term of 42 years, from 25th March, 1862, at a dead rent of £70 per annum, and subject to a royalty of 1s, 1d. per ton (7d. for coal and 6d. ironstone) on the nett amount of coal and ironstone raised.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the principal inns in Swansea and Neath; and in London of Join Tucker, Eq., solicitor, 28, 8t. Swithin's-lang. City; of Gronge Scott, Esq., the official liquidator, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook; and Messrs. Price and Clark, 48, Chancery-lane.

NORWAY.

VALUABLE and IMPORTANT SILVER MINES, in the ANNA SOPHIA MINING DISTRICT of NORWAY, together with all the MACHINERY, STAMPING MILLS, PLANT, &c. Well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

M. R. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the liquidators of the East Kongaber Native Silver Mining Company of Norway, Limited), unless previously disposed of my private contract, at the Gulidhail Coffenouse, on Thurraday, September 7, 1845, at Twelve velock, in One Lot, the VALUABLE SILVER MINES in the ANNA SOPHIA DISTRICT of NORWAY, on the eastern side of the River Longen, a few of the principal of which are the ANNA SOPHIA, RAMSRUD, RAMSVIG, and NEUES GLUCK, which are in most complete working order, and adjoin the Government Mines of Kongaberg. There is an abundance of water-power, cheap timber, and mining labour may be obtained at a moderate rate. Farticulars may be obtained of Messrs. Surprafa and RILLEY, solicitors, 38, Mobries and Contract of Grobes Granky, Esq., 123, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Cartyan and Hilarver, accountants, No., Skinner's-place, Sise-lane; and at Mr. Massai's office, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion Hosse.

ESKDALE, NEAR WHITBY.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINERAL PROPERTY,

M. R. FLINTOFT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel
Hotel, Whitby, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon
precisely, the VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE of HAGG HOUSE and HOWLET
HALL, in the township of Ugelebarnby, in the parish of Whitby, in the North Riding
of the county of York, containing 255 a. Or. 1 P., in a ring fence. The Estate is let in
two farms to yearly tenanis, has good substantial buildings, is in a good state of cultivation, and situate within two miles of Whitby, in the beautiful valley of the Esk.
The VALUABLE IRONSTONE contained in the property can be advantageously
worked, as the Whitby and Pickering Railway passes through the Estate.
The property may be viewed on application to the tenants, and plane and particulars
may be obtained of the Auctioneer: of Mr. Bouley, land agent, Whitby; Messrs.
WALKER, HUNTER, and GRAY, solicitors, Whitby; and of CHRISTOPHER L. BRADDIT,
Prior House, Richmond, Yorkshire.—August, 1865.

R. BURGESS WILL SELL, in the month of September, all the VALUABLE MACHINERY on the above-named mine, viz.:—One bright full scantle 70 in. ENGINE; THREE 12 ton BOILERS; 10 in., 18 in., 20 in. pumps; pitch pine rods, plates and boits; STEAM WHIM and 6 ton BOILER, STEAM OAPSTAN, and CRUSHER; 2 balance bobs, 2 sets of lofty shears, 2 angle bobs, 34 and 9-16 chain, sheds, plunger poles, brass-lined working barrels; 2 ft., 4 ft., and 6 ft. shieves, and ftat-rod pulleys; 1 roo and wood flat-rods, bridge and flat rail iron. Sundry other materials will appear in future advertisements.

Dated Barnecose, Redrath, August 23, 1865.

VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, OR LET ON ROYALTY, or at a fixed reat, the NEW BRIDGE ENGINE COLLIERY, situate at NAILBRIDGE, in the FOREST OF DEAN, on the turapite road from Coleford to Mitchel Dean, comprising all the ungotten COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELPH SEAM and other veius, in an area of 90 acres, together with the pit shafts, WINDING and FUMPING ENGINES, and other colliery erections and plant connected therewith.

The REDDINGS LEVEL COLLIERY, situated at Ruardean, comprising the ungotten COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELPH SEAM, in an area of 38 acres, Control of the Colliery, at Moseley Green, comprising about 35 acres, For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. Assort and Leonard, soligeor, Bristol; or Messrs. Cooksex and Son, milural surveyors, West Bromwich.

MERIONETHSHIRE MINING SETTS FOR SALE-IRON SLATE, AND MANGANESE. M. SLATE, AND MANGANESE.—Or shares in either of the above, situate near railways. The from and manganess of rich quality, and abundant at surface. The slate septs user prosperous quarries.—Address letters Mr. G. E. Pattus, Doigelly.

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TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the ENTIRE PLANT of the together about 40 horse power, with THINEE CORNIGH and ONE offer and the together about 40 horse power, it THINEE CORNIGH and ONE offer and the together about 40 horse power, it THINEE CORNIGH and ONE offer and the together about 40 horse power, it circular saw benches, with saws, as wood turning lathes, a machines for making him to trame, I band saw, 3 wood turning lathes, 2 machines for making him to the trame, I band saw, 3 wood turning lathes, and a two-kning charmed the saw, complete; I compressed grading and compressing railway keys, I key compressed making and prometation of the compression of the trame, I have seen the conting machine, at the full timber frame, to cut a log 36 in. square, driven by a 10 horse power sense, and apparatus for attending timber, and a two-kning chair stillings, including deaks, imp in 10 world fixed crase, and a portable ditto; office stitings, including deaks, imp in The purchaser of the plant will be required to take for a term (to be agreed usus, a rental of £70 per annum, the yards, sheds, and a rections upon the premises, from a rental of £70 per annum, the yards, sheds, and a rections upon the premises, from a stay of November next.

The above offers an opportunity for the employment of capital seldom to be not was at here is a large and valuable connection attached thereto with railway and crise companies, &c. A considerable trade is also done in packing-cases, chain, &c.

To inspect the plant, apply on the premises. The premises are well situate in the meas, and command a capital wharing to the canal.

The tenders to be sent in to the resident assignee, Francis Sporces, Edu, Old lat.

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MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at EAST MARGARET MINE, LELANT, near the St. Ives Road State.

at EAST MARGARET MINE, LELANT, near the St. Ives Read Station, or A 57 inch CYLLINDER PUMPING ENGINE.
A 367 inch CYLLINDER PUMPING ENGINE.
A 36 inch CYLLINDER STAMPING ENGINE, 8 feet stroke, with 32 bends, one plete—a first-class machine; with 9 ton BOILER.
A 20 inch CYLLINDER WINDING ENGINE, 4% fit. stroke—a first-class machine; with 9 ton BOILER; cage and 9y, wheel complete.
One 8-arm CAPSTAN complete, 150 fathoms, 8 to 19 inch pitwork, with machine pleces, H-pleces, clack-seat pleces, boles, stuffing-boxes, glands, &c., complete, sl in 60 fans, 2½ in., 30 fms. 1½ in., and 20 fms. 1½ in. iron pump rods; 3 bersa wins, complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. horse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. borse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. horse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. borse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. horse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. horse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. horse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. horse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. horse whim chain; shaft tackle, with 12 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. 30 ft. shirse; 1 are complete; 200 fms. 3½ in. 30 ft. shirse; 3 ft. shirse; 3

Lieves; trunks, nuclues, seeks, and dressing tools, complete.

SMTHM' SHOP.

2 36-inch bellows; anvils, vice, screwing stocks, mandrill, smiths' and miner'int, complete. The account-house furniture, comprising tables, chairs, cooking appears, itensils, knives, forks, dinner set, tea set, for.

For further information, apply to the agents on the mine; or to Messra, Ross and Son, Albert Stores, Penzance.—August, 1865.

Sox, Albert Stores, Penzancs.—August, 1865.

MINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY EXISTING SETTS (of which 17 years are now to come and expire) of asid is a VALUABLE TIN MINE, in which there are six or seven known idea, and triangle from east to west about half a mile, and in width from north to souther and when adjoins when Mean Margaret, which lies north, and Whel Ling, which lies east, Wheal Margaret, which lies north, and Wheal Margaret, which lies on the seast of the whole of which large profits have been realised. There is adjoining mines, has above mines, which runs from north to south, and passes through the middle of the sub now offered for sale, and the tin in all the above adjoining mines has been clarify may be interested of the sub the junction of whetstone, or porphyry and granite.

The mine for sale has been sunk unwards of 75 fathoms, and levels driven at varing depths, and tin raised by such workings; and by sinking the shaft another 10 above, and driving the levels east and west, it is fully expected that in a short time a divide mine similar to those adjoining will be realized.

With the interest now subsisting in the several setts, the whole of the machinery at the mine will be included for sale, and these comprise a DRAFT ENGINE, 14 ind, with 9 ton BOILER; a WINDING ENGINE, 20 in., 7 to 8 ton BOILER; 19 med of 75 fms. of pit work, one portion 8 in., and the other 7 in. pumps; whim class, these, skip and tram wagons, and materials of various descriptions, with sundry dian new iron, smiths 'tools, account-house furniture, &c. the whole of the machinery at the whole greater outlay to secure a permanent dividend-paying mine.

The winding engine or steam whim, being situate in an abandoned portion of the secure and the other 7 in. pumps; whim the wind we shall not been, and will not be, required for furture workings, and therether may sold at once.

Reports by highly respectable agents may be seen if desired, and any information alined; and tenders for the purchase of the whole, or for the whim only, will be reall 13th September next, by Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, 17, Regent-terrace, Penns Dated August 13, 1865.

REAL TERRA COTTA CLAY—TO CLAY CONTRACTORS

CLAY AGENTS, AND POTTERY MANUFACTURERS.—A bel of ver due terra cotta clay having been discovered, a sample of it has been submitted to an analysis at the Geological Museum, and the following is the result:—

Metallurgical Laboratory, 28, Jermyn-street, July 4, 185.

The analysis of the air-dried clay gave as follows.

Composition per cent.

Combined water

Hygroscople water

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LATE QUARRY, steast in the parish of LLANAFASTAW, n the county of BEECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railwy eithen at Maescefn-y-fiordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Was tallway at Newbridge-on-Wye.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of ille, a shout half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been make he vein, and aithough penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it profess paints lates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will best campaints any part of the world, and stands the beat necessary for enamelling perfectly. There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of wair slitings of the year for machinery.

Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

NANTYBAR ESTATE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—TO BE LET. ANTYBAR ESTATE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—TO BE LIT, ON LEASE, for a long term of years, all the VAUABLE VEINS, MIES, as and STONE, situate, lying, and being under the above estate, in the partial of MIGHESTONE, SHOPPER, AVON, in the country of GLAMORGAN, containing about STONE, SHOPPER, AVON, in the country of GLAMORGAN, containing about STONE, SHOPPER, AVON, in the country of GLAMORGAN, containing about STONE, and is a broad-gauge line, communicating with the Great Western Bailway & Rimferry. The position of the railway through the property is such as to render the wing of the minerals easy, and at a small cost. The line being open and in daily weight of the minerals easy, and at a small cost. The line being open and in daily weight of the minerals easy and the state without delay. A survey of the property as a report thereon, are in course of preparation; but, in the meantime, the property of the viewed, and further particulars obtained, on application to Mr. Augus Response, solicitor, Orchard-street, Neath; or to Mr. Morgan Jones, Cefn Lian, Lasquish, Pontardawe, near Swansea.

LOCOMOTIVE, PORTABLE, and FIXED HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, all sizes up to 24 in. cylinder, PUMPING and WISDER SALE or HIRE.

ISAAC W. BOULTON, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices-One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 26 in. strok 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be lad with 47-wheels.—Apply to Measrs, E. Page and Co., Laurence Pountney-piec Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

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TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS-SLATE QUARREN, is PREPARED to INSPECT and FAITHFULLY EDSMIT THEREON.—Address, Mr. W. P. DAVIS, MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Find-test

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CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARE, if the nett price of £2 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, joining the minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole grant the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Gamas, Capata, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighabire, North Walss.

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CROLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, ICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

BUTTACTURES of STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the control of the statistical of the mannheure of our BOILERS, which have been tasted by most of pablic to mannheure of our BOILERS, which have been tasted by most of pablic to the mannheure of our BOILERS, which have been tasted by most of pablic to the control of the control of

PATENTER, MANCHESTER.

VISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

(LATE SILL AND CO.)

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD FOR MINING, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
INS SIOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, Freign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

ILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),

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ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
UTACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY
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CREE OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
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TYACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WEOUGHT ST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED OF HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON RES. MAKERS OF PORTABLE PARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES, SWINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUPACTOR OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS. PATENT LORRY, OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS. PATENT LORRY, SE CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD OF IRON NAVES. REAPING NES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIESTATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

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JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
BUTACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
starting 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping
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STIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
FRARTOS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. Bastris begs to call the attention of proprietors of
mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the puwlic in gemeral, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump
is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than
any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the
working of theshafts, and unities lightness with a degree of
durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic
machine water can be raised economically from wells of any
depit, it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other
motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following
statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use;—
1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
3.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less
than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility
and esonomy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest in-

and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand. mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attestion.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs, Sanure Berger and C.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromiey-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patents, Mr. J. U. Bastier, C.E., 142, Gower-street North, London.

J. U. Bastier, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to GUARASTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to USE, miling proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 142, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON.

Misch 21, 1838. Hours from Tentili Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

VELAND'S WALNUT POMADE—IN CHANCERY-N.—Glevaland v. Helid, Cleveland v. Norton. Whereas a bill praying a restraining the defendants from pirating the plaintiff's labels and selling attested to the plaintiff's labels and selling attested to the possession of the words of the parties are hereful attended by Vice-Chancellor Stuart; all parties are hereful attended to the proceeding of the p

THAIR.—CLEVELAND'S WALNUT POMADE will appropriate to the original colour, darken red or light hair without staining it is not a dys, and does not injure the hair as dyes do. It gives it a rich same, and mortishes its growth. As an ordinary pomade it is superior to an atthough established 20 years no one has equalted although many have to insight. Bold in pots at is. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d., by all the Longon adjustmens.—Barclay, 95, Parringdon-street, wholesale agent. In externis, training.

Y HAIR AND BALDNESS.—LANARDO'S AMMO-MOST FOMADE will change grey hair to its original colour, gradually substant, and effectually remove baldness. Before purchasing send one time is demined properties. Sold in sample pots at 1s., and ordinary in the disc.—G. Sulton and Co., chemists, Store-street, Bedford-square.

I SKIN,—CLEVELAND'S SKIN POWDER gives to the platts, sras, and all parts of the body a rich delicate appearance, cools, and simulates the skin to a healthy action. In packets at 6d., 1s., and barday, 3, Paringdon-street, wholesale agent.

EPSY, FITS, and NERVOUS DISEASES yield to the new shall, PERGILORATE OF POTASSA, which acts by oxydising the blood clients the right of the nerves. An entirely new chemical, discovered, as stanisty of the nerves. An entirely new chemical, discovered, as timulating tools, supplying the blood with oxygen, and is now of unjudy. The property of the pro

one Dr. Hall's perchorate of potassas.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

LES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

LES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

This Creater's eminently the business journal of the mining districts annatures and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, under description of the south and North of Albaton. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general independent of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Londran of the South and Sheffield, and Londran of the South of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Londran of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, The Head of Markow (Massenger." Subscription:

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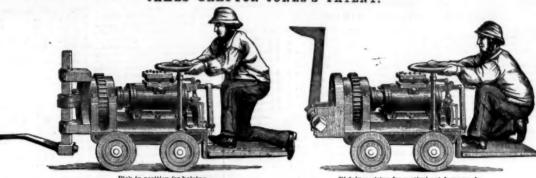
STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND DUEBROGOER NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ i.m. sed free Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime beath Durhan sed free Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime beath Durhan set Memory. We for years the only newspaper published in South Dark Control of the Control

MEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

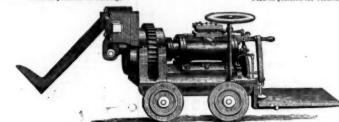
MEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

Manual of Danity, Spermaterrhous, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., at A U.B. (18 pars) for Seif-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of the Merican and the Consulted personality of by letter) in all private and a manual data, Sarra and Co., S. Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London and Merican and Merican and Co., S. Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London and Merican and Merica

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY. JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.



Pick in position for vertical cut downwards.



Pick in position for vertical cut upwards.

Messrs. Jones and Levick, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "holeing" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barnsley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B .- Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

Applications to be made to Messrs. Frederick Levick and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. Levick and Simpson, Blaina Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

OAL CUTTING MACHINE RY.—
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed sir, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MAGHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to Lighters the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE. All communications to be made to Messrs. Figure, Donistmonre, and Bower, No. 9, relationships of the Company of the COAL to the MINE.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such infringement is MADE.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSES. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED by COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PERPARED to NEGOCIATE for the USE, and to RUPLLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY IN WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.
All applications to be made to Messers. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finghery London, E.C.; or Mr. PERCY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

\*\*COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASUE OF USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

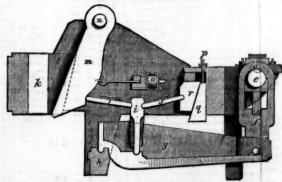
First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is quaranted to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. Crease will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. Crease Tavistock Devon.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use is California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is impasted to one or both of the laws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, sing, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wedneebsry.—I at first thought the outlay too much fore os simple an article, but now think it money well apant.

Will Moild Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quarty.

Our 16 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutess, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Stone and Lime Merchanic, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d, per ton. Joun Lancsyran.

Occos., Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 1b by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine of this cetate.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

Only maker in the United Kingdom.

International Exhibition, 1862-Prize Medal.



TAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED SPRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, 8.

PICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNA-TIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1855.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS
of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, baving been informed that the
name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their maname of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to
the following announcement:

EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has
DER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE
THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Prize Medal-International Exhibition, 1862.



C HAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in ARRANGEMENT, and STRONG. NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK being MECESSARY, they can be ERECTED or REMOVED with VERY LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for HOME or FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25 horse power.

STEAM CRANES, STEAM WINCHES, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES, HOISTING ENGINES, PUMPING AND WINDING GEARING, &c.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. LOWER FORE STREET, LAMBETH, S. (Near the steamboat pier.)

HENRY HUGHES AND CO., FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,

LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axis to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentries and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description. LONDON OFFICES, 34, CANNON STREET WEST.

580	177	THE MIN	ING JOURN
THE	MINING	SHARE	LIST
	BRITISH DIV	IDEND MINES.	
Shares. A	fines. Paid.	Last Pr. Business. Total d	ins Per Share. Last paid
4000 Bedford Unit	e (cop.), Chashire [L.] 10 0 cod (copper), Tavistock 2 6 s	. 196 a 1 16 1 16 as 11 1	3 0 0 15 0-Dec. 1884 1 6 0 2 6-Oct. 1861
900 Botellack (til	un, copper), St. Just 6 18 0	1	5 0 0 5 0-May, 1864
19000 British Siate	Company [L.] 7 0 0	s ps	5 0 3 0 0—Aug. 1865 r cent. — Mar. 1865 4 0 0 6 0—Nov. 1864
1000 Brixham Hen	attle from [L. £8] 6 7 6 ad), Cardigan [L. £15] 12 0 0 lead), Moid, [L 9 0 6	0	4 0 0 6 0-Nov. 1864
1900 Bryn Gwyn (1	lead), Mold, [L.] 9 0 (	13 3	5 0 0 10 0 -July, 1865 3 6 0 13 6-Aug. 1865
		. 37 . 30 32 . 11 1	5 0 1 0 0-Aug. 1865
2880 Clifford Amai	gamated(opp.), Gwen 30 0 0	25 21 22 85	6 0 0 10 0-June, 1865
49000 Copper Mines	dista (stock) 100 0 0	//6	per cent Haif-yrly.
867 Cwm Erfin (1	ead) Cardiganshire [L.] 7 10 0	16 1	8 0 1 0 0-June, 1865
		285 1	0 0 5 0 0-Jaly, 1865 0 0 7 10 0-June, 1865
1934 Davon Gt. Co.	n.(cop.), Tavist. * [S.E.] 1 0 0	A75 981	0 0 9 0 0-July 1865
\$12 East Basset (	per,tin), Camborne*128 17 6 cop.), Redruth [8.E.]* 29 10 0	20 14 15 126	0 0 4 0 0-Aug. 1865 0 0 1 0 0-Nov. 1864
AAAA EWIT CHIN DIA	m (copper), mearum 3 15 0	. 6 5% 6 0	5 0 0 5 0-June, 1865
300 East Darren;	(copper), St. Cleer[S.E.] 2 14 6 lead), Cardiganshire* 32 0 0		2 0 0 10 0-July, 1865 0 0 2 0 0-Aug. 1865
		390 400 369 1	0 0 4 0 0-June, 1864
2800 Foxdale (lead	ne (cop., tin), Gwinear. 2 15 0	67	7 0 0 2 6-May, 1865 0 0 1 0 0-May, 1865
DUOU Frank Millis (	lead), Christow 3 18 6	614 614 7 21	3 6 U 6 0-Aug. 1860
\$908 Great Wh . Vo	lead), Isle of Man [L.] . 4 0 0 r(tin,ep.), Helston [S.E.] 40 0 0	35143414 3514 6 1	1 0 0 10 0-June, 1865 9 6 0 17 6-June, 1865
			0 0 5 0 0-Aug. 1864
400 Lisburne(lead	i.), near Liskeard [S.E.] 8 10 0 d), Cardiganshire, Wales 18 15 0	39 41 38	8 0 1 15 0-June, 1868 0 0 3 0 0-Aug. 1868
2000 Mass-y-Safn (	(lead) [L] 20 0 0	1	0 0 1 6 0-Oct. 1864
3000 Minera Bound	(lead) [L]	0	2 6 0 2 0-July, 1865 8 0 0 2 0-June, 1865
1800 Minera Mining 20000 Mining Co. of	CO.[L.].(Id.).Wrexham 25 0 9	280 181 1	8 0 6 15 0-Aug. 1865
40000 Mwyndy (iron	Ireland(cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0 nore) [L. £4] [8.E.] 2 10 0		4 0 0 2 0-April 1864
\$000 Namty Mines	(lead), Montgomery 20 0 0	7	0 0 1 0 0-June, 1864 1 0 0 1 6-Oct. 1864
5936 North Treaker	rby (copper), St. Agnes., 1 9 0	214 2 214 0 1	8 0 0 2 6-Feb. 1864
200 Parys Mines ( 1120 Providence (ti	copper), Anglescy [L.]. 50 0 0 0 in), Uny Leiant†[S.E.] 10 6 7.	. 32 32 34 78 1	0 0 5 0 0—Aug. 1865 7 6 1 0 0—Aug. 1865
30 Silver Rake M	lining Company280 0 0		** 2 10 U-Dec. 1864
4000 St. Day Unite	d (tin), Redruth		0 0 7 0 0-July, 1865 5 0 0 5 0-Mar. 1864
6000 Tincroft (cop.	tin), Pool, Hiogan [B.E.] 9 0 0.	. 18 1714 1814 17	0 0 10 0-June, 1865
3000 West Basset (	(copper), Illogan [S.E.]. 1 10 0. (ld.), Perranzabuloe[S.E.] —	7514 7914 75 6 1	6 0 0 5 0-July, 1865 5 0 1 5 0-Aug. 1865
256 West Damsel	(copper), Gwennap 38 10 0. (cop.), Camborne [8.E.] 47 10 0.	03 1	0 0 1 0 0-Nov. 1864
		. 80 75 80 611	0 0 4 0 0-Aug. 1865 0 0 1 10 0-Aug. 1865
1024 Wheal Friend 513 Wheal Jane (	ship (copper), Devon 20 0 0, silver-lead), Kea 8 10 0.	296 1	0 0 1 0 0-May, 1865 0 0 0 10 0-Aug. 1864
4395 Wheal Kitty	(tin), Bt. Agnes 5 4 6.	. 414 314 334 2 11	6 0 2 6-Aug. 1865
1024 Wh. Mary And 100 Wheal Mary	n(ld.), Menheniot [8.E.] 8 0 0. (tin), Lelant 36 2 6.	900	6 0 10 0-Mar. 1865 0 4 0 0-Mar. 1864
80 Wheal Owles	(tin), St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 0 (tin, copper), Camborne . 58 10 0 (silld.), Liskeard [S.E.] 5 17 0	: 343	0 5 0 0-May, 1864
396 Wheal Seton (	(tin, copper), Camborne . 58 10 0. (stlld.),Liskeard [S.E.] 5 17 0.	. 205 190 195 206 18 . 18 17 18 52 0	0 5 0 0-Aug. 1865
7000 Wicklow (cop	per) [L.], Wicklow 2 10 0.	. 13% 13% 15 3	0 0 6 0-May, 1865
f* Div	idends paid every two months.	† Dividends paid every three	months.)
BRITIS	H MINES WITH D	VIDENDS IN A	BEYANCE,
240 Boscean (tin)	, St. Just 90 10 0.	36 10	0 1 0 0-Mar, 1862
256 Condurrow (co	p., tin), Camborne 76 10 0.	. 90 85 0	0 2 0 0-June, 1852
3450 Cook's Kitches 1034 Copper Hill (c	n (copper), Illogan 18 18 9. copper), Redruth 12 0 0.	9 81/4 83/4 1 7	0 0 7 0-May, 1867 6 Sept. 1862
1055 Craddock Moo	or(copper), St. Cleer 9 1 0.	7 19	0 0 4 0-June, 1868
12800 Drake Walls (	or(copper), St. Cleer 9 1 0, rnwall (cop.), Tavistock 6 6 3 tin, copper), Calstock 2 1 0.	. % % % 0 18	0 0 2 6—Feb. 1859 0 0 1 6—May, 1863
8000 Dyfngwm (les		0 17	6 0 2 6-Jan. 1863 1
940 Fowey Consol	s (copper), Tywardreath 4 11 6,	41 5	0 0 16 0-May, 1864 3 0 2 6-June, 1860
6000 Great South To	olgus (copper), Redruth 0 14 6.	134 11/4 11/4 7 18	6 0 5 0-Dec. 1861

	BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS	IN ABEYANCE,
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just 20 10 0	86 10 0 1 0 0-Mar. 1862
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne 76 10 0 90	85 0 0 2 0 0-June, 1852
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan 18 18 9 9 814 834	
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth 12 0 0	2 7 6Sept. 1862
	Craddock Moor(copper), St. Cleer 9 1 0	7 12 0 0 4 0-June, 1866
	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock 6 6 3	0 10 0 0 2 6-Feb, 1859
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock 2 1 0 % 36 56	0 18 0 0 1 6-May, 1863
8000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales 12 6 6	0 17 6 0 2 6-Jan. 1863
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron 3 9 0 13 13 1814	1 10 0 0 16 0-May, 1864
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 4 11 6	41 9 3 0 2 6-June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (copper), Redruth 0 14 6 134 134 134	7 18 6 0 5 0-Dec. 1861
10240	Gunnisiake (Clitters'Adit) (copper). 0 2 0	0 3 0 0 1 6-Mar. 1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just 2 10 0	1091 0 0 5 0 0-May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold 4 0 0	18 18 1 0 7 6-Aug. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire 0 0 8	0 10 4 0 0 8-Mar, 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes 15 0 0	7 19 6., 0 10 0-Nov. 1863
813	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes 8 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 0-July, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United 3 6 0	0 10 0 0 1 6-June, 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth 8 0 0 12 10 12	74 10 0 1 0 0-May, 1863
496	8. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.] 18 18 9 15	370 13 6 1 0 0-Nov. 1863
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just. 3 17 9	9 15 0 1 0 0-June, 1862
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 8 15 0	490 10 0 0 10 0-May, 1864
872	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives 15 0 0	7 0 0 0 10 0-Sept. 1864
1600	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 11 10 0	11 0 0 2 0 0-Mar, 1860
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5] 5 0 0	6 2 6 1 10 0-Mar. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]. 11 0 0 1114 9 91/4	101 1 3 0 10 0-Oct. 1862
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin) 7 00 8	3 0 0 0 10 0-Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] 8 0 6. 714. 614 7	10 2 6 0 7 6-July, 1864
896	Wheat Margaret (tin), Uny Leiant 13 17 6 3	76 \$ 0 1 0 0-May, 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear 6 11 3	6 1 3 0 5 0-Nov. 1863
###O	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper). 7 10 0	0 19 0 0 3 0-May, 1862
9000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]. 0 56	0 0 6-Jan. 1864

FOREIGN DIVIDEND M	MINES.
2444 Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5 0 0 — 18000 Cape Copper Mining (L. £10] [S.E.] 7 0 0 103 104 1 12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40 0 0 21 20 2 7 70000 English and Australian	1034 320 0 0 5 0 0—Sept. 184 1034 2 2 6 0 17 6—June, 184 0 22 101 0 0 1 0 0—June, 185 0 1 12 0 0 2 0—Aug. 185 0 1 12 0 0 2 0—Aug. 185 0 23 1 10 0 1 0 0—June, 186 0 12 0 0 1 0—June, 186 0 12 0 0 1 0—June, 186 0 12 0 0 10—June, 186 0 10 0 1 0 0—June, 186 0 10 0 1 0 0—June, 186 0 10 0 1 0 0—June, 186 0 10 0 0 10 0—Aug. 186 0 10 0 0 10 0—Aug. 186 0 0 10 0 0 10 0—Aug. 186 0 0 10 0 0 10 0—Aug. 186 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\$0000 Victoria (London) [L.] [25000 £1 pd., 25000 7s. 6d. pd.] \$0000 West Canada Mining Co. [L.] [S.E] 1 0 0 —	5 per cent. — 0 19 6 0 2 6—May, 1865

ronardn minac		*************************	* **	ADEIANCE,
10000 Alten and Quemangen Unt. (cop.				4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1853
20000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia				0 1 0 0 1 0-Dec. 1868
6000 Central American (silver) [L.]	8 0 0			4 6 8 0 14 10-Dec. 1863
10000 Copiapo Mining Company, Chili				6 18 0 0 10 0-Nov. 1862
100000 Don Pedro No. Del Rey[L. £1]				0 0 9., 0 0 9-Dec. 1863
108815 Mariquita and New Granada [8	.E.] 1 0 9	56.0		0 9 6 0 1 6-July, 1859
45000 Yudanamutana (cop.),S.A. L.]	[S.E.] 8 0 0.	1% 1% 1%		0 5 0 0 5 0-Aug. 1863

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIG	M MILL	Lib.	- 1
Shares. Mines.	Paid. L	ast Pr. Bus. don	e. Last Call.
\$5000 Alamillos(lead), Spain] L.£2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	136 136	April, 1865
100000 Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 60		Dec. 1863
20000 Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6		Oct. 1868
25000 Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2][S.E.]	1 50		Feb. 1864
10000 Coptapo Smelting [L.], Chili	0 0 0		Fully paid.
10000 Coptapo Smelting [L.], Chili	1 00		-Fully naid
\$0000 Eastdel Rey (gold), Brazil[L. £3] [S.E.]	2 50	144 1 114	April, 1865
15000 El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	8 00	-/4/4	••
8000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 00		Fully paid.
40000 Fortune (copper), West Australia [T. ]	9 0 0	-	Fullwoold !
50000 Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 00	914 . 934 954	Mar 1965
10000 Gonnesa (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]		078.0078 078	May, 1865
80000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0		June, 1862
10000 Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	5 0 0		-Fully paid.
24000 Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]			Feb. 1863
4000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	95 00		
160000 Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 00	- " "	Fully paid.
19000 Weshada Cleal and Tree CT #901 (4000 CT -4 1000 CT -4 3	2 00	% %	Fully paid.
19000 Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., \$000 £3 pd.]			Aug. 1865
\$0000 Nova Scotis (land and gold) [L. £9]	1 0 0		Nov. 1862
10000 Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	1 00		Mar. 1865
15000 Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 00		June, 1868
6000 Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	00 00 .		Stock.
23000 Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	7 10 0		Sept. 1864
10178 Rhenish Consolidated (lead) [6000 £5 paid, 4178 30s. paid.]			Mar. 1865
50000 Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.].	0 50 .		April, 1864
10000 San Roque (lead), Spain	5 00		Fully paid.
60000 Banta Barbara (gold), Brasil [L. £1]	0 17 6	. 56 36 56	Aug. 1865
20000 Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6		Feb. 1864
15000 South Europe Mining Company . Spain [L. £5]	8 00 .		Fully paid.
19000 Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 00		June, 1863
30000 Val Antigoria (gold) [L. £2]	0 10 0	136 136 136	
good van dassam (silver, copper, and lead) [L. &lu]	4 00		July, 1865
MOOD Valgodemard Musing Company [L. £20]	15 0 0		May 1865
\$0000 Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £11 [S.E.]	0 10 0	93/ 91/ 93/	Oct. 1864
			Fully paid.
20000 Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £3 paid]	-		
1000 Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	0 0 0		Oct. 1865
			Pollw naid
20000 Worthing (dopper , South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 00 -	24 - 2/ 1	- Fully paid.
75000 Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 00		Poliv paid

PROGRESSIVE MINES,	20000 M. Minera (1d.) [15000£1 pd., 5000 % 4000 M. Phanix (cop.) Linkinghorne 4 6400 Mo. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan. 2	One or the section of
700 Aberdovey (slilead), Merio 4 10 0 Nov. 1864 1000 Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] 8 0 0		
3200 Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell 0 16 0 56 36 % May, 1865	6000 M. Wh. Basset (cop.,tin)[8.E.] 4 1	0. 16. 14 14 14 16
5 Food Bettle Hill (tin) Diversion		
200 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint 25 0 0 May, 1865	9000 Old Gunnislake (cop.) Calstock 0 1	10 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1832 Bryntail (lead), Llanidloss 9 3 6 June, 1854	6400 Par Consols (copper) [S.E.] . 1 10	, 100 £30 pt.]
19000 Camborne Consols (copper) 2 10 0	2000 Penhale Wheal Vor (tin, cop.). 2	0 2 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·
8000 Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L.£2] 1 0 0		
4000 Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambr. 1 17 0 11/	513 Penhaliow Moor (sliver-lead), 7 0 6000 Penralt (sli. ld.), Merion. [L.] 2 7 6000 Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron 1 18 12800 Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock 0 6000 Prosper Uni. (tin, op.), St. Hilary 7 16 12900 Redmoor (son. tin) [Calliston 1	o - o Fig.
6000 Carngiage Unid. (tin), St. Just 0 10 0	6000 Prosper Uni. (tin.op.), St. Hilary 7 16 13000 Redmoor (cop., tin.), Callington 1 : 6000 Rearing Water [L. £3]	6
10000 Carystore [3200 £2% pd., 16800 £1% pd.]	5000 Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6]. 4 ( 5000 Rhafna (lead), Carnary. [L. £1] 0 11 6000 Restriggian (tron), 8t. Wenn	0
3000 Chiverton (lead), Porrangabu. 7 0 0. 14. 8 814 May, 1865	6000 Roborough Down(cop.) [L.£3] 2 10 3998 Rosewarne Consols (copper) 4 11	C
3000 Chiverton Moor (lead)	6000 Roskear (copper), Camborne. 0 10	0
787 Ciliah & Wantworth (tip on ) 24 0 0	2000 Scorrier Com. (tin,cp.), St. Agnes 4 13 800 Segienias, Montgomery [L. 23] 6 5 30000 Snacfell (lead) Isle of Man [L. 21] —	
3000 Clowanes Wood (cop.) [L. £5] 8 10 0	20000 Stl. Vein St Winnow[15000.61-4	
1900 Connerree (cop., saiph., it.) 1 0 0. 21s20s, 21sFully paid.   1900 Cornuba (tin)[L.43] (4000 30s.pd., 3000 15s.pd.].   Fully paid.   1900 Cornuba (tin)[L.43] (4000 30s.pd., 3000 15s.pd.].	12000 Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.], 1 6	6 1/2 ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
30000 Crenver and Wh. Abraham II. 1 3 5 0	512 South Basset (cop.), Gwennap 18 10	8
2500 Crowan Consols (cop.) Crowan & 6 0 July, 1865	1024 South Callington (silver-lead) 5 0	O. 2 "IN OU CARE
1438 Crowlwm (lead), Liandloles	6000 South Carn Brea (cop.) 8 1 6138 S.Condurrow(tin.cp.).Camb. 3 8	6 —
35000 Daie (lead), North Stafford 1 0 0	6000 South Darren (ld.) [L. 43%] 8 6	6
672 Ding Dong (tin), Gulval 44 10 6 Dec. 1363 20000 Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]. 0 15 0 June, 1364 1000 Eaglebrouk (lead) [L. £20]. 17 19 0 Feb. 1865 1000 East Basset and Grylls (tin). 3 5 0 July, 1865	5000 S. Foxdale(1d.) Lof Man [L.£5] 3 10	0
1000 East Basset and Grylls (tin) 3 5 0 July, 1866 6000 E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton 0 5 6	2000 South Gorland (cop.), St. Day 4 10 2000 South Grylls (copper) [L.] 10 0 1024 S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard, 6 2	0din. i
1000 E. Rotts Hill (141), 17 mpton 0 5 6   May, 1845     2000 East Bailer (copper)	1024 S. Herodsloot (lead) Libscard. 6 2 96 South Klimorey (lead) 23 10 2000 South Lovell (tin), Wendron. 2 0 4000 S. Minera (lead) [L. £5] 4 10	O
2000 F Ot Work (tip) Brance [7 65] 4 0 0 278 274 274 Aug. 1868	5825 So. Phonix (con.) Linkin 7	May, 3
1000 E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [LE5] 4 0 0 Mar. 1865	937 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.) Linkin 7 1 937 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.) (Illogan 24 10 4000 So. Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 1 0 400 So. Wh. Seton(cop.), Camborne 61 13	10
1024 E. Margaret (tin), Uny Leiant 22 10 0 Feb. 1865	400 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne 61 13 794 Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just. 6 12 10000 St. Cuthbart Lead Small. (L.)	0
	794 Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just. 6 12 10000 St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.] 5 0 40000 St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.] 1 5 760 St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin) 16 7	O
6000 East Seton (cop.), Camborne 0 10 0 Nov. 1864	8000 St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]. 2 10 6000 St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1] 1 0 7000 Stiperstones (ld.), Salopi L. £10] 2 10	0 Jan. 1
1024 E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth. 11 13 6 — June, 1865 1190 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer 12 17 0 — Jun. 1865	5000 Swincombe Vale (tin) [L. £1]. 0 12	6 12 10 11Jaly, il
1300 E. Wheal Ellen(cop.) St. Agnes 3 5 0	8500 Tin Hill (tin), St. Austeil 1 2 6000 Tolearne (cop.), Camborne 2 7 4000 Tolyadden (copper), Marazion 1 0	0
6000 E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]. 10 8 0 3 1 2 3 3 June, 1865 6000 East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.) 5 0 0 — April, 1864	50000 Treiogan (lead), near Holywell 10 0 1024 Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant, 13 6	0 10 Fully pa
6144 Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham 0 6 3 — July, 1865 6000 Fostescue Consols 0 12 6 —	501 Tresavean and Trethurrap 14 10 3105 Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons. 1 12 4440 Trevenen and Tremenheers. 7 11	6 —
10000 Fursdon (cop.), [L.] [5000 £1 10s, paid] —	6000 Trevesa and Bres [L. £2] 0 4 4096 Treweatha (silld.), Menhen. 5 17	0 0
4096 Garildas Unid. (tin), Wendron 4 15 0 —	1943 Treworlis (tin), Wendron 8 2 12000 Twelve Apostles Amal. (14.) 1 0 6400 Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1] 0 17	10. —
5000 Glan Alun (lead), Mold [L.] 1 0 0 2 Fully paid Fully paid Fully paid.	20000 Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar. 9 17	O
6000 Godolphin Hill (tin), Breage 1 1 0. 1½.1½ 1½June, 1865 2000 Goloh Hill (tead), Flintshire. 1 7 5. — Feb. 1865 4144 Goramana (conner), 8t. Clear, A 17 0. — May, 1865	1024 Wendron Cons. (tin), Wendron 21 13 4000 Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead) 2 4 3000 Wentworth Consols (lead) 3 0	0. 514.414 514
2000 Geonzion (copper), St. Neot. 1 17 6 — Dec. 1864 486 Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.] 66 0 0 — May, 1865	60000 Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.] 1 0	0 –Faliyya
4100 Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth. 6 18 0 —	40000 West Clogau (gold), Merioneth 1 0 1000 West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L] 2 0	0 —
3000 Gt. East Lovell (tin), Heiston 1 0 0 — 5000 Great North Downs (copper), 4 8 0., 214214 214May, 1865	1218 W.Condurrow(tin,cop.), Cam. 9 11 8550 W.Great Work(tin), Germoe 2 8	8 —Jans, 18 1 —April, 18
1 12500 Gt. No. Laxev(Lof Man) [L.£1] 0 10 0. 2 . 1% 2 . Feb. 1865 1	19000 W. Maria & Fortesene, Lamerton 1 4	6 Jane, 18
2000 Great Tregune Consols (cop.). 0 5 0 — June, 1864	19000 West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey 2 17	Son July 18
8313 Great Wheal Baddern (tin) 7 17 6—June, 1864 6000 Gc.Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken. 14 9 6 3½2½ 3½June, 1865 1798 Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage 22 12 0 3 June, 1865	1056 West Sharp Tor(ep.) Hillaton. 178 0	6 —
3072 Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper) 1 7 6 July, 1865   10000 Great Wh. Metal, Breage [L.]. 2 0 0 May, 1865	9017 West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.) 3 19	6Jaz. 18
1 1000 Gryin when Florence (till) 1 20	10000 West Wh. Kitty(in), St. Agnes U 1	July, Mar.
6068 Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst 1 10 0 — June, 1865 6000 Hallenbeagle (copper) 1 12 0 214214 214July, 1865	5790 Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock. 4 15	8
\$400 Harwood (ld.), Durham[L.£1] 0 6 0	512 Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.] 10 0 (1000 Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan. 11 18 (5000 Wheal Crebor(cop.), Tavistock 1 17	6 1%1% 1% May, 18
10000 HazelGrove(slild.)[L.£1]Flint 0 7 6	1000 Wheal Crebor(cop.), Crowns. 11 18 4000 Wheal Crebor(cop.), Tavistock 1 17 4000 Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan. 1 9 6144 Wh.Damsel(cop.), tin), Gwennap 2 18 4098 Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock. 8 19 6	6 —
6000 Illogan (tin and copper) 0 14 6 June, 1865 June, 1865	894 Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.) 14 0	0 – July, 18
96 Kilmorey (lead)	2000 Wheal Falmouth & Sperries. 7 0 (	3. 2% . 1% 2 . AM
1019 Leawood (copper, lead) 1 8 6 Mar. 1865	1094 Wh. Grylls (tin), Ferminan.	May, 18
968 Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant 35 0 0 Mar. 1868 4000 Liantwit Vardre (coal), [L.£5] 4 10 0 May, 1864	2340 Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just. 3 12	Jun, J
2000 Long Rake (lend), Fillit 5 10 0 SAPIL, 1864	6000 Wheal Ida (sillead), St. Ive. 0 19 0 1000 Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron 9 0 0	
4480 Merilyn (lead), Flint	1000 Wh Mary Hutchings (Plymp.) 0 18 6	O. — May, III Jam, III Mar. III
2000 Miller More Nov. 1862	1000 Wh. Norris (tin, Sp. Jazey 7 16 0	** ** Auril 188
512 Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20] 6 10 0	1024 Wheal Polmear (copper) 7 13 9	Dec. 18
10000 New Concord (silid.) [L. 43] 2 5 0 Mar. 1865	25000 Wh. Prudence St. Ag. L. Lelant 98 10 0	25 21 22 Jan 19
24000 New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]	1500 Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet 0 18 8	Jaiy, I
6400 Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton 1 1 0 May, 1865	2048 Wh. Sithney & Carning of Carnes	
6400 New Pembroke (tin and cop.), 0 14 6 July, 1865 1024 NewRosewerne(cop.), Gwinear 2 10 0 8 6 8 Dec. 1864	1200 Wh.Trevenna(tin,cop.)[L.£10] 6 0 0	
1 4000 New S. Caradon (cop.) St. Clear 0 16 6 Dec. 1000	6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 4 18 8.	21/4
470 Newtownards Min. Co., Down 50 0 0 Dec. 1864	4096 Wh. Uny (tin,cop.), Redruth 9 17 0 4500 Wheal Vlow (tin) 1 6 0	
1024 New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.) 2 1 6	The second secon	1
15000 New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.] 1 0 0	MISCELLANE	OUS.
1024 North Baller (cop.), Kedruth . 27 10 6 — July, 1865	MISCELLARE 25000 Bolekow, Vaughan [L. £100] 17 10 0. 100000 Cradiffon, & Mob. Engl. [L. £30] 5 0 0. 80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50] 15 0 0. 25000 Fairbaira Engineering [L. £10] 5 0 0.	934 . 934 84 1934 . 19341334
16000 North Devon (sllid.) [L. £1] 0 13 0	80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. 250] 5 0 0. 250000 Fairbairn Engineering [L.£10] 5 0 0. 250000 Gen.Cred.& Fin.Lond.[L.£20] 4 0 0.	28 . 36 20x1
42500 North Frances (copper) 4 2 6	250000 Gen.Cred.& Fin.Lond.[L.£20] & 0 0. 20000 General Steam Navigation . 14 0, 100000 Imperial Mercan.Cred.[L.£50] & 0 0. 150000 Inter. Financial Soc. [L.£30]. & 0 0. 80000 Joint-Stock Discount [L.£25] 10 0 0.	. 098 - 41/ 434
*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock E Limited Lie	rchange. Those mines with [L.] appended !	TAND DOWN THE PARTY OF THE PART

\*a\* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been i Limited Liability.

\*a\* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we samestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by torwarding any alterations of correct tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mine, we specific information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our offices, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Hanny Exalish (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Fleet Street, LC, when all of municipal to be addressed, September 2, 1865.

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